

## Reagan reappoints Volcker

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Saturday reappointed Paul Volcker as head of the Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. central bank. The president made his announcement in a relatively inconspicuous forum—a brief prologue to a radio address on another subject—and gave no detailed explanation of his decision. Mr. Reagan told the radio audience that Mr. Volcker had accepted the reappointment, adding “I couldn’t be more pleased he has accepted.” Mr. Reagan added that Mr. Volcker was “as dedicated as I am to continuing the fight against inflation” and said the influential chairman was “a man of unquestioned independence, integrity and ability.” The reappointment, though expected, will be welcomed warmly by financial and credit markets both in the United States and abroad.

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## PLO calls for Arab mission meeting

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has called for a meeting in the next few weeks of the “Committee of Seven” formed at last September’s Arab summit in Fez, the Tunisian news agency TAP said Saturday. After the Fez summit, the seven—Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia and the PLO—visited the capitals of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to explain a Middle East peace plan adopted at the meeting. The committee had been due to gather in Fez on April 3 to review the results of its mission but Syria opposed the meeting on the grounds that the seven were not mandated to convene an Arab foreign ministers conference, nor an Arab summit. The Tunisian news agency, which quoted Arab diplomatic sources for Saturday’s report, gave no details of when or where the PLO wanted the seven to meet.

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## New violence reported in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Gunmen killed one person and seriously wounded another in a new outbreak of shooting in this north Lebanese port Saturday, security sources said. Over 20 people have died in factional fighting here in the last week, most of them in a massacre of unarmed drivers and passers-by on Thursday. First reports about Saturday’s incident said unidentified gunmen opened fire on the two victims in the Zahriyah area, on the edge of Tripoli’s old quarter.

## Car bomb explodes in West Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A booby-trapped car exploded in west Beirut’s fashionable Hamra area Saturday night, causing an unknown number of casualties, according to security sources. State-run Beirut Radio said at least two people were killed and two wounded in the blast. No other details were immediately available.

## Fire bombs thrown at Israeli vehicle

TEL AVIV (R) — Three fire bombs were thrown at an Israeli military vehicle in the occupied West Bank Saturday but there were no injuries, security sources said. One of the bombs struck the rear of the vehicle causing slight damage. The two others exploded on the road south of Qalqilya. 16 kilometres northeast of Tel Aviv. Israeli troops closed off the area and searched for the attackers, the sources said.

## Syria urges strategic Arab-Israeli balance

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria said Saturday a strategic balance between the Arab nations and Israel was the only way to achieve peace in the Middle East. The government daily Tishrin, in an editorial, said: “The only objective option is a strategic balance with the enemy (Israel). This is the only way to achieve a just peace.” Tishrin said.

## S. Yemen, Iran rap Arab attitude

TEHRAN (R) — South Yemen and Iran Saturday criticised Arab countries for not taking a firm enough stand against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. IRNA quoted South Yemen’s foreign minister, Abdul Aziz Al Dali, as expressing sorrow to his Iranian counterpart, Ali Akbar Velayati, over the “silence of most of the Arab countries towards the situation in Lebanon.” Mr. Velayati said although he had been more than a year since Israeli troops invaded Lebanon, “no coordinated move had been taken by the Arab Muslim countries.” IRNA reported.

## 2 injured as Kurds protest in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Two people were taken to hospital with injuries Saturday after police clashed here with several hundred people demonstrating for rights of Kurds in Turkey, police said. The demonstrators marched through the centre of Geneva carrying banners. It was not immediately known why the clashes occurred.

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## Gemayel says pullout pact will go ahead

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel said in an interview published Saturday he was confident the troop withdrawal agreement with Israel would go ahead and all foreign armies would leave Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel’s remarks, in an interview with the London-based Arabic weekly Al Majallah, were printed on the front pages of most Beirut newspapers Saturday.

The accord is not threatened in any way,” Mr. Gemayel was quoted as saying. “It will go ahead and all foreign forces will leave Lebanon territory.”

Syria, with an estimated 40,000 troops in north and east Lebanon, has condemned the deal outright in public statements. But Mr. Gemayel said he had received no official rejection from Damascus.

“Syria doesn’t consult us about its own internal affairs,” Mr. Gemayel said. “Lebanon is a free and sovereign country, taking its decisions in the light of its own interests and taking account of its membership of the Arab League.”

“I have not been notified officially of the Syrian refusal,” Mr. Gemayel was quoted as saying.

He said there were contacts with Damascus on maintaining and improving relations but did not elaborate.

“I have no need of mediation to meet (Syrian President Hafez) Al Assad and if a summit could be fruitful I should be happy to meet him,” Mr. Gemayel said.

“I don’t think Syria wants to prevent the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon,” he added.

Official Syrian media have said Syria’s 40,000 troops would be withdrawn from the eastern Bekaa Valley and the north of the country only if Israel’s 25,000

strong army withdrew unconditionally from the central and southern areas.

The Lebanese leader said the state hoped to regain control of the whole country from the various armed elements operating in most of the country outside Beirut.

The Lebanese army is our hope and will be deployed throughout the national territory,” he said.

Syria: ‘No sweet talk’

Damascus Radio said that “sweet talk” by Lebanese leaders would not influence Syria’s implacable opposition to the agreement.

The officials in Lebanon who left the Arabs and linked their destiny to the U.S. and Israel are mistaken in thinking that they can influence Syria’s rejection by sweet talk,” it said.

“Any debate with the Lebanese authorities can be productive if it is on the basis of this pact,” it added.

The official Syrian newspaper Al Thawra said the United States and Israel had turned Lebanon into a protectorate and were working together to ensure its continued occupation by their forces.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon... has developed practically into an Israeli-U.S. occupation,” it said. “The multinational forces were just a screen for the U.S. forces to infiltrate Lebanon.”

## U.S. steps up efforts for Lebanon pullout

WASHINGTON (USA) — The Reagan administration, in its efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, has invited Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam to visit Washington, a senior U.S. official said Friday.

The official said that the invitation was extended by Secretary of State George Shultz earlier this week.

The secretary did invite the Syrian foreign minister to come here before the secretary’s Asian trip, but it hasn’t worked out because of scheduling problems,” the official explained.

Mr. Shultz invited Mr. Khaddam to visit Washington and the Syrian official accepted in principle when the secretary was in Damascus last month. Following a visit here by Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Saleh last week, Mr. Shultz asked Mr. Khaddam to come to Washington.

The secretary felt it would be useful to have a discussion with the Syrian minister, reporters were told. But Mr. Khaddam’s schedule would not allow for a trip to Washington before Mr. Shultz leaves next week on a trip to the

Philippines, Thailand, India and Pakistan.

U.S. officials said they would not rule out a stop in Damascus by Mr. Shultz at the end of his Asian trip, but they emphasised that there are no plans under active consideration for such a visit.

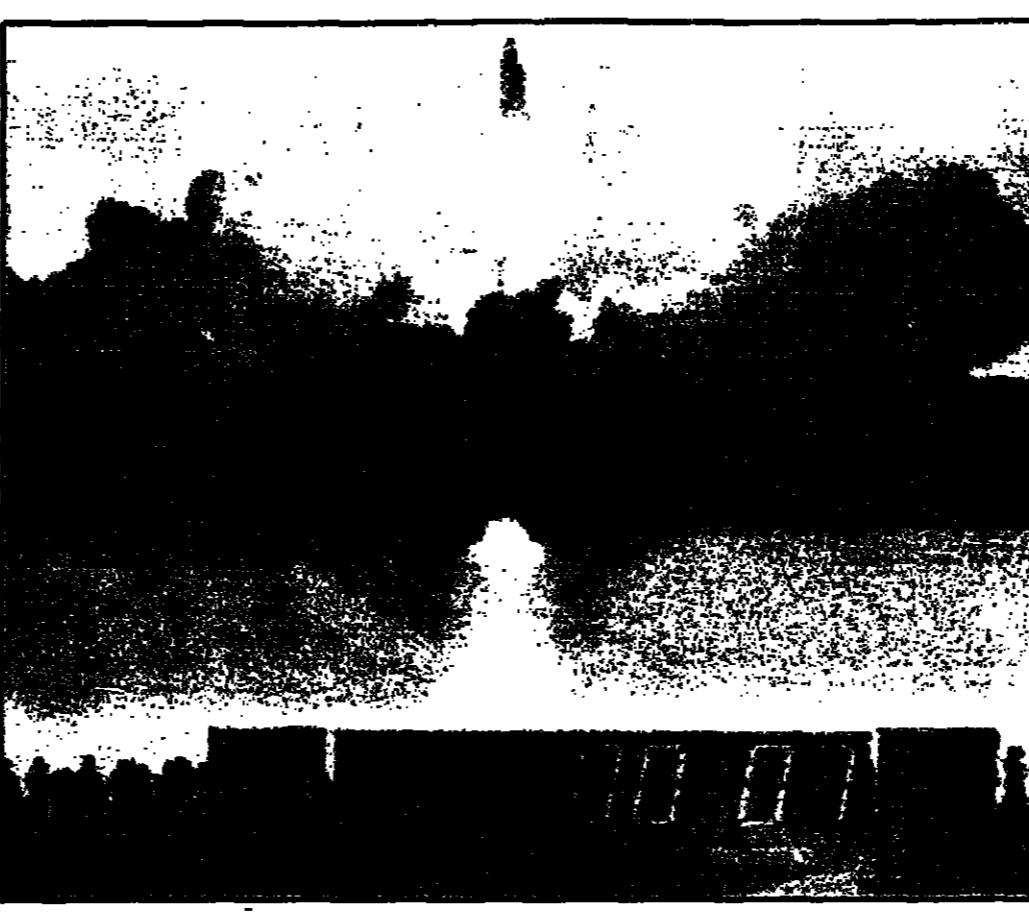
Last month, Syria refused to receive special presidential envoy Philip Habib.

At White House ceremonies during which Lebanon’s new ambassador to the United States, Abdullah Bouhabib, presented his credentials, the Lebanese envoy expressed his government’s appreciation for the efforts of Mr. Shultz and his negotiating team.

“Under your direction,” Mr. Bouhabib told President Reagan, “their efforts were instrumental in reaching a draft agreement between Lebanon and Israel, thus paving the way toward restoring the authority of the Lebanese government over all its territory.”

In response, Mr. Reagan pointed to the agreement between Lebanon and Israel as “the first important and courageous step to effect the withdrawal of all occupying forces from Lebanon.”

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SHUTTLE ON MISSION 7: Space shuttle Challenger, the seventh shuttle mission, blasts off from Cape Kennedy Saturday morning. (story on page 8)

## Iraqi president meets visiting U.S. schoolboy

BAGHDAD (R) — A 13-year-old American boy, who travelled to Baghdad to meet President Saddam Hussein, said he was told by the Iraqi leader Saturday that the possibility of war was a major problem facing the world.

Asked why he wanted to lead Iraq, Doug said President Hussein “told me a long story on his participation in the struggle a long time ago and his participation in the revolution of the Iraqi people.”

Doug, who described President Hussein as “very nice,” wrote to the president with a list of questions about Iraq, a country he chose from a list given to his class in school.

He told Reuters that President Hussein said in the presidential palace that the greatest problem facing the world was the imbalance in relations among world countries “and the possibility of the eruption of war which is a grave matter.”

It said the letter was from the Iraqi interests section of the Indian embassy in Washington. Iraq and the United States do not have diplomatic relations.

## EEC agrees on tentative budget rebates for Britain

STUTTGART (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) leaders Saturday agreed a figure for a rebate on British budget contributions but other elements of a financial rescue package for the community have still to be settled, British and West German officials said.

The officials said a repayment figure of \$750 million European currency units (about \$650 million) was agreed by the leaders of the 10 community states.

Other elements of the package, including how to tackle the community’s financial crisis, were still to be agreed, they said.

Officials of the West German presidency said the rebate agreement was conditional on reaching accord for a long-term solution to the community’s financial troubles. Britain remains opposed to plans for financial reorganisation favoured by other states in the community.

They also said that no cash would be involved. The funds made available would be for projects approved by the community such as those for energy plans.

British officials said their acceptance of the figure was also provisional and dependent on agreement on other aspects of the community’s finances.

Earlier, foreign ministers at the summit told their heads of state that they had failed to resolve the dispute over Britain’s contribution to the community budget.

But fears the summit might collapse because French President Francois Mitterrand must leave Saturday for a prearranged national engagement were partly dispelled when his spokesman said Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson had a mandate to continue the negotiations.

VANDENBERG AIR BASE, California (R) — The United States has fired a giant MX missile carrying six unarmed warheads over the Pacific in what an air force general described as a magnificent first test of the controversial weapon.

Trailing a spiralling column of white smoke, the 21-metre long intercontinental ballistic missile soared into the darkening sky over the California coast Friday night and raced 7,600 kilometres to its target area north of the Kwajalein atoll in the Marshall Islands.

The firing had been delayed nine hours by a computer problem and while air force officers waited for a heavy mist to clear over the air base on the Pacific coast.

But Brigadier-General Aloisius Casey, commander of the U.S. air force ballistic missile division, later told a news conference:

“It was a magnificent first launch. Everything worked as we had planned.”

“We decided the risk was very small,” he added.

## Police disperse fierce protests in W. Berlin

WEST BERLIN (R) — Police used tear gas and baton charges to disperse about 7,000 left-wing demonstrators in West Berlin Saturday after some of them threw fire-bombs and stones at police vehicles.

A police spokesman said several people were injured and many more arrested. Isolated skirmishes continued until late afternoon in the Cottbus Gate area of the city.

The gathering of leftist groups, trade unionists and Turkish workers was protesting against the right-wing group Conservative Action, which had planned a march later Saturday to call for the repatriation of immigrants.

Police moved in with truncheons and riot shields against the demonstration after about 5,000 protesters, many wearing masks, defied organisers’ appeals and threw missiles at police vans.

## MX testfiring described ‘successful’

He said he hoped the flight would help persuade the U.S. Congress to approve next month a Defence Department request for a further \$2.5 billion for the \$26 billion project, which has been embroiled in a controversy between hesitant congressmen and the chief MX supporter, President Reagan.

The warheads, part of a nuclear arsenal of 10, the missile would carry in war, had landed in the “impact area,” Gen. Casey said.

He said the long delay had caused a ground support computer to run out of synchronisation with the missile.

“We launched with a single computer,” he said.

“The risk was if we had lost that computer we would have had to despatch the missile if we were going blind and if Hawaii or the target area (Kwajalein) had been in jeopardy.”

“We decided the risk was very small,” he added.

## Nuclear war cannot be won -- Reagan

AMSTERDAM (R) — A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. President Reagan has said in a message to the third congress of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW).

The congress, which opened Saturday, also received a message from Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, expressing support for “the noble activities of the movement of medical scientists and physicians for the prevention of nuclear war.”

IPPNW was set up in 1980 by the joint efforts of two leading cardiologists, American Professor Bernard Lown of the Harvard School of Public Health, and the director-general of the Soviet Union’s National Cardiology Research Centre, Yevgeny Chazov.

Muller said the president’s message was the first recognition its work had received from the White House.

The grouping, which aims to use medical facts about the threat of nuclear war to persuade world leaders to freeze nuclear arms programmes, also received messages of support from the heads of state of Finland, Greece, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Mr. Muller welcomed Mr. Reagan’s statement, saying: “It indicates that the strength of the worldwide movement for peace is compelling national leaders to take notice.”

“We will be campaigning to ensure that words are converted into deeds, and next year we expect to receive messages of support from every world leader,” he said.

## FEATURES

# 'Middle Cinema' introduces change in Indian film industry

By Moses Manoharan

Reuter

NEW DELHI — India's film industry, which specialises in lavish commercial blockbusters, is moving in new directions with the emergence of a "middle cinema" blending light entertainment with serious social themes.

The new trend has led to films that have won several prizes at recent festivals and attained considerable financial success.

Middle Cinema treads a central path between esoteric, low-budget "art movies" and the more prevalent million-dollar extravaganzas labelled here as "Commercial Cinema".

Art films are often shot in under

a month, may cost only \$60,000 and usually fail at the box office. Commercial films are made in several months, have improbable plots spiced with sex and violence and a happy ending, and attract millions.

The Indian industry is the world's most prolific, producing more than 700 films a year. Most of them are in the commercial category, and are predominantly made in the country's three film centres — Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Middle Cinema is subtly transforming the business. Indian film commentator Aruna Vasudevan attributed its growing popularity to its broaching of provocative social themes, such as caste discrimination and political cor-

ruption, in a form that does not alienate audiences used to escapist plots.

Film critics say the entire industry, including Commercial Cinema, is undergoing a transition caused by a growing middle class, a greater degree of professionalism, the building of more theatres and the creation of government institutions to train and finance serious film-makers.

Though India has just 11,000 theatres, films remain the main form of entertainment for most of its 680 million population, who have elected film stars to high government positions and idolised others.

The traditional Indian film has a soap-opera style plot, normally with a comic sub-plot, inter-

persed with romantic scenes where the hero and heroine sing duets and dance around trees and bushes and a few sequences of violence and suggestive dancing by scantily clad women.

Art films began to come into their own in the 1950s, with director Satyajit Ray's depiction of rural poverty in "Pather Panchali" hailed as a masterpiece.

Though other talented film-makers, many from Ray's home state of West Bengal in Eastern India, followed his lead, art films were essentially patronised by the upper class and a small group of intellectuals.

The 1960s saw the first stirrings of Middle Cinema evolving from the art genre with a few films on

off-beat themes enjoying wide popularity. They differed from the art films partly because of their content but also because they attracted a much wider audience, with some even becoming box-office hits.

The first of these moderate successes was "Bhuvan Shome," a film about a city dweller who goes to a village in search of his familial roots.

This and other films started a trend that continued with films such as "36 Chorwhees Lane" and "Umrao Jaan," both of which critics say have proved that commercial viability and artistic merit could coexist in Indian films.

In "Chorwhees Lane," British actress Jennifer Kendal plays

an Anglo-Indian spinster who chooses to live in India after the British have left but later begins to feel a great loneliness and sense of alienation as she grows older. Her moving and sensitive portrayal won her a degree of popular praise usually reserved in India for the glamorous young actresses of Bombay.

"Umrao Jaan," which traces the life of a young girl who grows up in a brothel to become a courtesan patronised by Indian nobles. It featured Rekha, one of India's leading actresses, who acted for the first time in a serious low-budget film.

Indian censors usually concentrate their efforts on violence and sex, allowing screening of

Middle-Cinema films with politically sensitive and emotionally provocative themes.

These include "Chokh" (the eye), a national award winner this year, which depicts dismal conditions found in many Indian hospitals. Others are "Bara" and "Thaneer Thaneer" (water), which blame politicians for droughts and scarcity of drinking water, perennial problems in many parts of India.

This diversity in films was strongly influenced by an institute for training young film-makers, actors and technicians established by the government in 1960. Since the 1970s its graduates have been in the forefront of Art and Middle Cinema.

The government also set up a Film Finance Corporation to aid off-beat film-makers.

The prestige attached to Middle Cinema films and their repeated success in winning national awards has prompted some leading commercial film-makers to take on serious themes.

Bombay film Mogul Raj Kapoor, in his latest extravaganza, "Prem Rog" (lovesick), has introduced a social angle — the remarrying of a widow, a taboo subject among orthodox Hindus.

But most film critics agree that Middle or Art Cinema cannot replace Commercial Cinema, saying many Indians would still need escapist films to distract them from the tedium of daily life.

## Visitors attracted to south Holland caves

By Richard Murphy

Reuter

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands — A vast and mysterious network of caves hidden beneath gently rolling hills may not fit everyone's image of the Netherlands.

But it is what visitors find when they forsake the well-trodden tourist paths of Amsterdam and Delft for the historic city of Maastricht, sandwiched between Belgium and West Germany in the southeastern tip of the country.

Maastricht stands on the River Meuse and is the capital of the province of Limburg, the only part of an almost totally flat country which can lay claim to real hills (the highest is the Vaalserberg, which rises to a dizzy 1,056 feet (320 metres)).

In the 20 centuries since the first Roman settlers began hewing rock from the slopes of St. Pietersberg (Mount St. Peter) on the edge of the city, the inside of the hill has become a man-made warren of 20,000 silent passages.

After serving variously as quarry, battle-field and refuge from war throughout their long history, the St. Pietersberg caves are today one of the major attractions drawing up to half a million visitors a

year to the Netherlands' oldest city.

"The area's appeal rests primarily on its culture, tradition and history and the caves are very much a part of this," says Wim Gloudemanns of Maastricht's tourism office.

The network of caves, over 200 kilometres (125 miles) in length and extending over the border into Belgium, has indeed played a major part in the city's often turbulent history.

It developed over the centuries through the excavation of marble, a kind of soft sandstone consisting of clay and lime. This started in ancient times and was taken up by the Romans, who established a settlement at Maastricht.

The stone was used for building fortifications, churches and houses, ruins of which can still be seen in the surrounding countryside.

Passages around 12 feet (3.5 metres) wide were cut deep into the hillside, reaching a height of 45 feet (14 metres) in some places.

Since the middle ages, the caves have served as a refuge for local people from the wars which have raged in the area.

The endless, dark labyrinth of passageways and galleries deterred all but the most foolhardy strangers from venturing in without

bout a guide.

The military significance of the hill of St. Pietersberg became apparent in 1673, when King Louis XIV of France used it to observe his troops laying siege of Maastricht.

A fortress was built on top some 30 years later, connected to the caves by a deep, winding staircase.

### Subterranean battles

In 1794, the caves were the site of bloody subterranean battles as revolutionary French armies tried to take the fort.

Napoleonic Bonaparte was among the many thousands who carved their signatures on the rough walls.

Visitors can see other inscriptions, charcoal drawings dating from as early as 1560, picked out from the impenetrable blackness by the flickering lamps of their guides.

One inscription bears the melancholy message:

"Four monks, gone astray in this cavern, found death in the year 1640."

Today, the caves are still a source of fascination for local people from the village of St. Pietersberg, who learn their way through the maze from childhood.

"I suppose you could say they're something of an obsession," says 18-year-old Math Luyten, a student who acts as guide to some of the caves' 90,000 annual visitors in his spare time.

Internal excavating work has long ceased, but a local cement factory continues to carve stone directly out of one face of the hill, destroying some of the passages in the process.

During the German occupation in the World War II, the caves provided shelter for resistance fighters and Jewish refugees.

Plans were made to accommodate up to 50,000 people if the area should again become a battle-field, and electric light, water supplies, a chapel, a hospital and even a bakery were installed.

The caves also played host to many of the Netherlands' art treasures, including Rembrandt's "nightwatch," which were stored in specially heated chambers for safe-keeping.

Although some chambers are still used for growing mushrooms, St. Pietersberg's days as a refuge appear to be over.

A Maastricht city council official says there are no plans to use the caves again in the event of war and doubts if they would offer protection against nuclear weapons.

## Expedition to hunt for buried army

By Tom McNiff

Reuter

BOSTON — Writer-Archaeologist Gary Chafetz has a dream and financial backing to find a Persian army of conquest that ancient Greek Historian Herodotus said got lost under the sands of time.

According to Herodotus, writing in 432 B.C., the army some 93 years before that date "entered the desert, and half way to the oasis of Amun, when they were taking their midday meal, a strong wind from the southeast blew with an unusual violence carrying sand with it and they (the army) were buried under it."

"They all disappeared."

Herodotus' account and numerous inexplicably piled rocks on Egypt formed the basis for Chafetz's dream — to find the long lost army of Cambyses II in a microbe-free and dry desert that allows little decay.

Next September the 35-year-old novelist-turned-archaeologist will lead an expedition that includes Egyptian scientists, has Egyptian military clearance and is endorsed by U.S.

institutions.

Chafetz thinks the army's remains are located in a 300 square kilometre area some 160 kilometres southeast of the modern town of Siwa, once the site of the oracle of the Egyptian god Ammon. The area is near to the Libyan border and is a military zone.

"We have to extensively comb this area, visually and where appropriate with ground penetrating radar, looking for anything human," Chafetz said in an interview. "All I have to come up with is one artifact."

That artifact, be it a bronze spear tip or Persian water jug, could prove he had pinpointed the last campsite of an army estimated at having been 15,000 to 50,000 strong.

Those troops, of various ancient nationalities and accompanied by wives, concubines, tradesmen and slaves, had been dispatched by King Cambyses II to conquer the ancient city of Amun while his other troops finished the conquest of Egypt.

They were to destroy the city with its oracle temple, and perhaps establish a staging post from which to invade Carthage.

trail with helium balloons, which are easier to see than flags.

His key tool to find evidence of the army's existence will be special radar units that can detect unusual objects beneath the ground surface by changes in electrical patterns.

"It does not identify them. Digging the object up is the only certain way of identification," Mr. Chafetz said.

Two teams of Egyptian labourers will dig down as far as 10 metres (yards) to determine what the radar may have found in depressions between sand dunes.

Mr. Chafetz became intrigued by the Cambyses army legend while researching a novel on Ethiopia.

Among his backers for the expedition, which is costing more than \$150,000, are the National Geographic Society, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn Museum and Harvard University's Peabody Museum.

Mary Smith, a senior assistant editor at the Geographic Society, said the group's research committee was extremely impressed by Chafetz's research.

He is looking for evidence, not treasure trove, she said.

## JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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# HOME NEWS

## Ministry announces pilgrimage prices

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Saturday issued regulations for Muslims wishing to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca and other holy places in Saudi Arabia this year.

According to the regulations, the prospective pilgrims should register with the ministry between June 20 and July 26. Pilgrims should carry passports or other valid travel documents as well as tickets from the airline or bus companies with which they are travelling, the regulations said.

Invalids who want to perform the pilgrimage, the regulations added, should be accompanied by able-bodied persons to accompany them there and back.

Apart from the fare, a pilgrim will be required to pay JD 100 for lodgings in Mecca, JD 10 for tent accommodation on Arafat, and JD 20 for a tent on Mina near Mecca where Muslim pilgrims meet according to the pilgrimage tradition.

The bus fares to Mecca range between JD 35 and JD 47 depending on the type and capacity of the buses, but a pilgrim has also to pay for the services of guides who will accompany them to the different holy places in Mecca, according to the regulations.

The regulations also define the routes that are to be followed by buses or other vehicles travelling by land. These are: Al Mudawar, Amman, Al Br. Tabbouk, Al Qulaia, Tima, Medina and finally Mecca.

## Momani seeks new Amman rubbish tip

AMMAN (Petra) — The subject of finding a waste and refuse dump for the city of Amman was discussed at a meeting held here Saturday under the chairmanship of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

Several sites have been suggested to serve as a tip where the refuse will have to either be burnt or buried in a bid to safeguard public safety and protect the environment, a ministry spokesman said.

He said that the new site will replace one, located to the north east of Amman where a national park is to be established on an area

of 10,000 dunums. Another meeting will be held Monday to continue discussion of the subject and to hear reports and recommendations on the subject by committees representing other government departments and the Amman Municipality.

The meeting Saturday was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Natural Resources Authority, the Amman Municipality, the director of the Phosphate Mines Company at Ruseifa, the director of the environment, and the director of planning and organisation at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

The meeting was attended by the Australian Charge d'Affaires in Amman Mrs. Victoria Kingsmill.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Yarmouk receives new film equipment

IRBID (Petra) — The Educational Research and Development Centre at Yarmouk University has been equipped with a television studio with four stationary television cameras which can film any scientific programme or cultural activity being held at the university, according to the university's President Dr. Adnan Badran. He said that the centre has also been supplied with a special unit for television film production, a film library including a number of documentary films and slides as well as a video unit and overhead projectors.

### Ubeidi leaves for Tunis meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) Secretary-General Mahdi Al Ubeidi will go to Tunis next week to take part in a meeting which will group together all the specialist organisations affiliated to the Arab League and United Nations. The meeting, due to start on June 28, will be attended by the Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

### Cities bank loan to develop roads

IRBID (Petra) — The Cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a JD 80,000 loan for the town of Qamim in the Irbid Governorate for the asphalting of the town's roads. The bank also gave its approval to a JD 50,000 loan to the town of Al Ashrafieh in the same district in order to build a secondary school for girls. Meanwhile, the district governor of Jerash has endorsed a budget for the Deir Al Layat town council. The budget, which totals JD 62,000, will be used mainly to purchase land for schools and to lay a water pipe network in the town.

### Obeidat calls for road safety help

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat has urged all private and public organisations in Jordan to support the government's drive to reduce road accidents in the country. In a circular which was distributed Saturday, the minister called on all these organisations to assist the Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents in its campaign to prevent accidents and save life. It also appealed to everyone to help establish branches of the society in their own regions.

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Former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser (left) holds talks with Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem Saturday (Petra photo)

## Former Australian P.M. meets Qasem

### 60,000 East, West Bank students begin Tawjih exams

AMMAN (J.T.) — The second and final session of this year's General Secondary Certificate (Tawjih) examinations started on both banks of the Jordan Saturday. Nearly 60,000 students are taking the exams, 46,000 on the East Bank and 14,000 on the West Bank, according to Dr. Ahmad Bashaireh, director of examinations at the Ministry of Education.

Officials from the ministry Saturday toured examination halls around the country and were satisfied that everything was going according to plan, with no complications or problems arising.

According to Dr. Bashaireh, all preparations had been made in advance including facilities to allow sick students and prisoners

to take the exams.

Mr. Farouk Badran, director general of education in the Amman area, toured a number of Tawjih halls in Amman and Sweileh. He was accompanied by several officials from the Ministry of Education.

In Irbid, director of education Mohammad Al Halasheh toured the 52 examination centres in the region which has 15 halls seating 13,383 male and female students.

He said that a total of 1,794 teachers are invigilating and 836 others have been assigned the task of marking the examination papers.

According to Dr. Bashaireh, the results of the examinations for all students on both banks will be known by the end of July.

## Karak mayor campaigns against polluted water

KARAK (J.T.) — Karak Mayor Abdullah Al Dumur says the drinking water in the city has become polluted due to a leakage of sewage, is urging the central government in Amman to deal immediately with this serious problem.

The mayor, interviewed by Al Rai newspaper, said that Ain Sara, the main spring which supplies the city with most of its water, is located at a low point of a nearly valley which makes it vulnerable to pollution from nearby cesspits.

Mayor Dumur made the announcement following a meeting at his office with experts from the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) which had carried out studies on water samples taken from Ain Sara water spring.

The water contains bacteria and nitrates at a rate way above the average permitted by international standards. The pol-

uted water is dangerous as it causes blood diseases among children in particular. Dr. Dumur said.

In my view, the only solution to the problem is the establishment of water and sewerage networks in Karak, as prepared by the National Planning Council. Dr. Dumur added.

He said according to a study carried out by the National Planning Council the whole project will not cost more than JD 2 million, but when implemented the ancient city will be well protected from any accompanying diseases.

## Building workers die in cement roof crash

AL TAFLAH (J.T.) — Three Turkish construction workers were killed and five others were injured Friday when a roof at the South Cement Company project site of Rashadah collapsed. An Egyptian worker was also injured in the incident, which occurred when the Turkish company lab-

ours working at the site laid 28 cubic metres of cement mixture on the building roof, originally designed to carry the weight of 150 cubic metres. The workers fell down with the collapsing roof, and the injured were moved to AJ Taflah hospital for treatment. Sawi Al Shaab reported Saturday.

## Ministry studies proposed law on vehicle insurance

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting held at the Ministry of Industry and Trade Saturday discussed a proposed draft law for the compulsory inclusion in vehicle insurance of second party cover.

The draft law is also to define

insurance rates applicable for various vehicles. The meeting, which was chaired by the ministry Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Interior and the traffic department.

## Fire destroys planted trees near Salt

SALT (Petra) — Olive and eucalyptus trees planted over an area of 150 dunums in Wadi Shueib near Salt were completely destroyed by fire which spread through the Mikraft region Saturday. A spokesman for the agriculture department said here.

He said that fire engines from the civil defence directorate in Salt and teams from the Ministry of Agriculture rushed to the scene to extinguish the fire.

The department of agriculture in the Balqa and Salt regions had recently set up a special fire-fighting task force to handle fires. The 20-member team is supplied with fire fighting and wireless equipment, as well as vehicles and to deal with emergency fires. The spokesman said.

## Jabri captures Ma'an's 'ultra-Arabness' for posterity

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On a cool evening last week, just before the Muslim community was about to start its month-long fast, the Jordan National Gallery broke its year long abstinence from organising local exhibitions. It was an abstinence imposed upon it by pressures of other work and by expansion and extension, but last week the fast was broken and it was celebrated in the true tradition — with a feast — a feast of art, of drawings and paintings by one of Jordan's most admired artists, Ali Jabri.

### Long awaited

It is an exhibition that has been awaited with some anticipation. The last time a substantial amount of this artist's work was exhibited some four years ago at Noha Batshon's gallery at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel. At this show, Jabri filled the walls with paintings of Ma'an, paintings that were ahead of their time for Jabri was the first one to discover the small Oasis town's hidden beauty. Instead of passing through it without a second glance at the low lying rooves surrounded by high mud brick walls as most people do, Jabri penetrated the labyrinth between the houses and discovered a cache, a treasure trove of rich, almost totally unspoiled Jordanian culture, being as it was cut off from the rest of the world by miles of desert.

Jabri was inspired by what he called Ma'an's "ultra-Arabness", by the small squat houses interconnected by narrow alleyways surrounded by gardens, thus huddled together. He was intrigued by the way the town seemed to recede upon itself, disappearing in the blazing white hot heat down its own cool corridors, while its ochres and siennas became inseparable from the surrounding wasteland, and all the time he felt that the town's inhabitants, their faces, the colour of their skin, matched their environment perfectly.

### ART REVIEW

Jabri's remarkable craftsmanship comes into its own in these pieces. Although he chafes at the "futility of trying to catch total realism" the leaves of the palm glimpsed through the "Adobe Window" are so beautifully rendered in all their different hues of green and with all the criss-cross patchwork of shadows that one could surely reach out and touch them.

### The Jabri touch

It is perhaps because of this ability to draw what he sees around him so well that a recent remark about Jabri's work was made. The comment was that Jabri was an illustrative painter, and Jabri maintains that this is true, for what he is simply trying to do is to record these things for posterity when very conceivably they will no longer exist. He claims there is no time to be concerned with formalism, with the latest modes and techniques as he used to be, and while this may be true to a certain extent there is definitely not a lack of originality in his work. There is a specific almost tangible flair, a Jabri touch which is most potent in his compositions and in his mishmashes, his montages of essentially Jordanian culture. Supreme examples of this aspect of his work are

his series on the Arab Revolt and on downtown Amman.

Both were originally suites of four paintings, but the Arab Revolt is the only one Jabri managed to obtain as a whole (his work being spread all over the globe by collectors). The series is "embarrassing" of the revolt, not a depiction of its "blood and gore". It is a collage of all the different elements, all the complexities that came together in that epic struggle. Hence each scene, each person, each individual building and each tiny antiquity is loaded with significance and because each picture spills over into the next there is a wholeness, a continuity, a unity and despite their frames of graffiti strewn ochre they are inseparable.

### Essential Arabness

The downtown series — such a method is for Jabri stimulating as it sets up "resonances", a flow of ideas, a dynamism — is almost in complete contrast to the former. The Arab Revolt series is full of light, yellows and ochres and "wide open poetry" while the latter is all the "funk and kitsch of downtown Amman". Here again the deep blue sky of night, we see the neon lights reflected endlessly in the plate glass windows of the "Jerusalem Cafe". We see the flashing advertisements, the little round balconies, the towering minaret — the old architecture next to the modern whose rows of square windows are lit with all the different subtleties of hues only artificial light produces. These pictures are the essence of downtown in all its rich diversity and essential Arabness. They tell us that these things are as much a part of Jordanian culture as the coffee cup and its companionable glass of water and as the rows of "terracotta Heads from the Citadel".

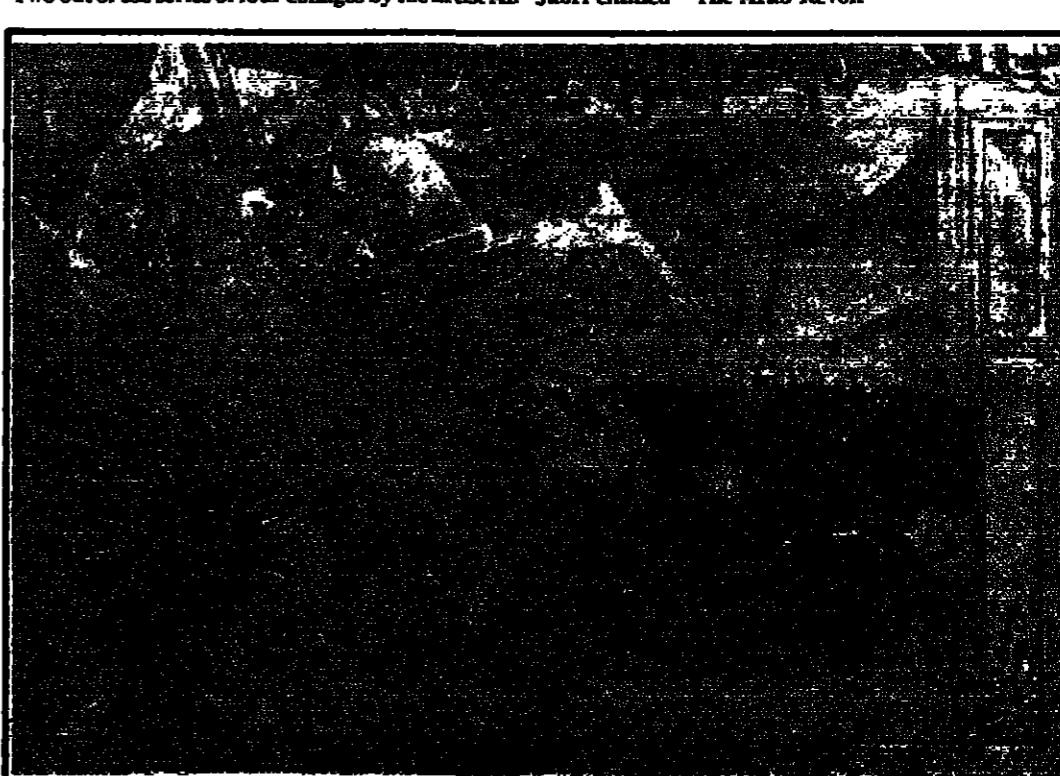
Other excellent works which are midway between these montages and the simple, totally spontaneous watercolours of Iraq Al Amir which exude the feeling Jabri had when painting them of "melting into the landscape" are the still life compositions of objects drawn from the Islamic decorations at the Musee de Louvre and the Cairo series where the magnificently drawn minarets recede into the deepening perspectives and where we feel the eundlessness of the rooves of the congested urban housing.

### Sensitive craftsmanship

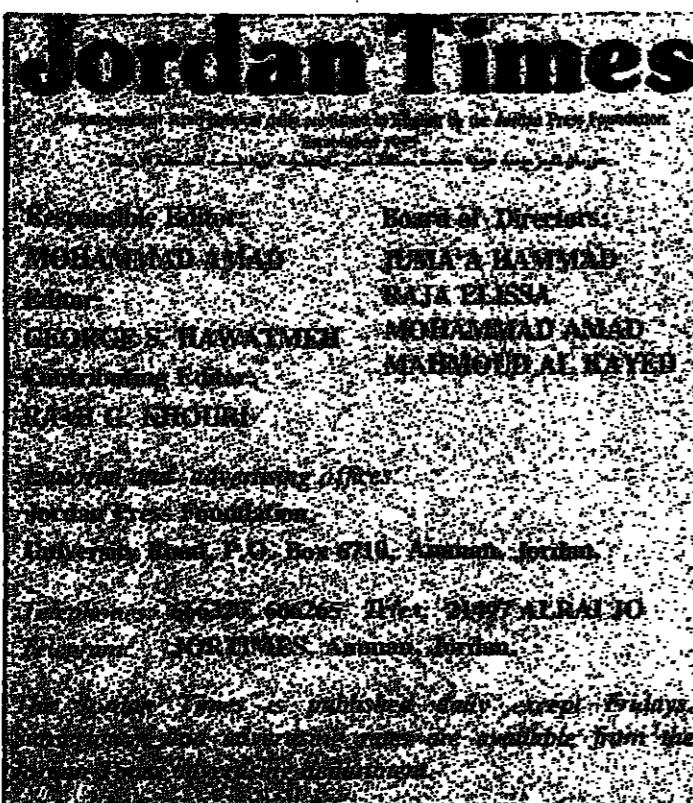
Without exception these paintings testify to Jabri's sensitive craftsmanship, but where he really excels is when he is painting acres of whitewashed walls and old wood work ("Blue Window" and "Mud House in the Valley") where hesitant tones of blue emerge from the peeling paint.



Two out of the series of four collages by the artist Ali Jabri entitled "The Arab Revolt"



Joe, inc. Inc.



## Arafat's diplomacy at crossroads in Bekaa

By Nicholas Moore  
Reuter

DAMASCUS — Yasser Arafat may yet ride out the present challenge to his leadership, but if so, militants are likely to impose sharp restrictions on his freedom to toy with U.S.-devised recipes for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

Palestinian sources reported that more and more members of his Fatah commando movement were impatient both with Arafat and with the leftist dissidents who in early May started what has been published as a mutiny against him.

Mr. Arafat, 54, has chaired the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) since 1969 but Fatah, which he co-founded in the late 1950s, remains the largest of eight commando groups and his power base.

The Palestinian sources said a

groundswell of opinion was building in Fatah against unseating Mr. Arafat, whose name, grizzled beard and chequered headress symbolise worldwide the Palestinian struggle for a state in the Middle East.

Even dissidents' spokesman Jihad Saleh told Reuters that "there is no personal feud against Arafat".

But insiders said there is also sympathy for aspects of the dissidents' case that Arafat has attached too much importance to diplomacy, too little to armed struggle and made several unpopular military appointments.

Diplomats said the dissidents did not appear to have won either greater support for their leader, Col. Abu Musa, or won over any prominent Fatah leaders, but they provoked wide questioning of Arafat's tactics and a probable drift to hardline militancy if he

survives in office.

"Arafat has tried to be all things to all men and it has hardly worked," one diplomat said, though he noted that Arafat perhaps had the hardest job in the world.

The PLO is composed of disparate groups. Its fighters have been battered in intervals by Arab as well as Israeli armies.

Mr. Arafat, a wily backstairs political operator, has often acted on his own initiative, exploring one dead-end after another for a way round Israel's refusal to accommodate a Middle Eastern Pal-

estinian state.

The Fatah left wing showed its hand before the "mutiny" flared early in May. In April it blocked Arafat's moves to try to agree on a formula under which Jordan would enter U.S.-sponsored talks with Israel on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank.

That autonomy, in association

with Jordan, was all Washington considered it could hope to secure from Israel for the Palestinians.

The Fatah left is at least clear on what it wants — a more militant armed struggle together with a reconstruction of the Fatah forces dispersed after last summer's military disaster Beirut and an end to further "deviations" by Arafat towards U.S.-sponsored peace initiatives.

The dissidents say they reject even last autumn's Arab League peace plan, since it implied recognising Israel's right to exist. Large-scale Saudi work, it was endorsed by Mr. Arafat. But that was only because the PLO had been humiliated by the American-backed Israelis in the Beirut siege, the dissidents say.

They say the PLO has achieved nothing except by violence.

Yet Palestinian sources report

time in the north Lebanon town of Tripoli and this has prompted speculation that he is establishing a new forward military headquarters — at least 8,000 commandos remain in Syrian-controlled Lebanon.

In the Jordan Times, a respected Amman commentator on Palestinian affairs, Mr. Rami Khouri, contended that the world had to take seriously the Fatah "rebellion" and drift to militancy as a response to repeated Arab humiliations culminating in the Beirut siege.

Mr. Khouri wrote: "It may be that this is the swan song of Arab nationalism, the last desperate but meaningless gasp of a political force that has sought for some 70 years to give meaning to the concept of Arabs who are free, self-respecting and proud."

"On the other hand, this may be the start of yet another era in the

Arab quest for political and economic independence that traces its roots back to the Great Arab Revolt of Sharif Hussein of the Hijaz in the World War I years".

"It is short-sighted to talk only of rebellion in Fatah," Mr. Khouri argued, insisting that a similar debate filled every Arab mind.

"Does one fight? Does one compromise? Does one surrender gracefully? Does one have faith in America as a mediator?" he asked.

Diplomats in the region meanwhile predict that Syria will have no option but to regulate commando activities to avoid being dragged into war with Israel.

Some Arab governments shudder at the prospect that commando frustrations might boil over in a new round of international activity reminiscent of the spectacular hijackings of 1970.

## Not a shot in the dark

THE GREATEST thing about Ronald Reagan deciding to run for president again is that we would not have either of his two principal advisers, Messrs. Shultz and Weinberger, competing for the same job. During presidential elections, somebody in Washington has got to keep U.S. foreign policy on a steady course, we reason; and there is no better choice than the two secretaries of state to do just that, especially where the Middle East and Jewish votes are concerned, we would have thought.

It turned out to be an over estimation on our part, as one of the two secretaries has already decided to gear up for an election fight, away from acts of balance in the Middle East.

Not long after he took over the Pentagon, Mr. Weinberger seemingly was always on his toes, trying to convince the president that Arabs too were good friends of the United States and not just Israel. And he might have even been the one who toppled Alexander Haig, in pursuit of proving this point.

Today, the same Mr. Weinberger has no qualms whatsoever about inviting darling Israel to be Washington's leading lady in the area, once again. "Forget about the Arabs".

Either Israel must have been misunderstood by the defence secretary all during his months at the Defence Department, or else things in the United States have changed beyond recognition?

Mr. Weinberger could have misunderstood Israel, but it is unlikely that the Jewish state is much more to his liking now. What about all the problems that the Israelis gave him, his president and country since the administration was installed in 1981?

Things must be different in Washington then — and, they are: Reagan is about to ask Americans for a second term, and contacts with the Jewish community are already underway to seek expert help for re-election. But that is not all.

The only achievement in foreign policy that the Reagan administration could boast about is the U.S.-negotiated Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal of last May 17. Now, even this would not work, but will have to if Mr. Reagan is to have a better chance of beating the Democrats in 1984. There is also the form of the Reagan presidency to be true to, and that is to blame it on the Soviets, wherever and whenever.

So, Mr. Weinberger, who does not have to be as diplomatic as the secretary of state, Mr. Shultz, announces on television that Israel can come at any moment and sign the memorandum for strategic understanding that he had earlier decided is too much for the Israelis, right after Menachem Begin decided to annex (or "virtually" annex) the Golan Heights 17 months ago.

(Remember also that Mr. Weinberger is not only a close confidant of Mr. Reagan, and his defence secretary, but a one-time campaign manager, or something similar, to the president from the old days of California).

And, now, we all have Mr. Weinberger, on whom Arabs pinned so much hope in helping to balance the long standing anti-Arab bias in Washington, tell us that Israel is really the answer to what his country, under this president, wants.

Some of us of course are still arguing that Mr. Weinberger's comments on the strategic pact with Israel last Tuesday were only intended to put pressure on the Syrians to pull out of Lebanon, and on the Soviets to behave, but, from what we just seen, nobody wants to believe that that is the whole truth. For Arab sceptics therefore, Mr. Weinberger's shot the other day was not fired in the dark, and he may have intended it to signal to his old friends in the region that something was indeed changing in Washington.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Factionalism favours only Israel

SOUTH LEBANON is the stage for the courageous resistance by the Lebanese people to the Israeli occupation forces. Foreign reporters state that the area has become a trap for the invading forces. Far to the north in Tripoli, a sorrowful slaughter of innocent Lebanese civilians took place Thursday. This paradoxical situation occurring in Tripoli is a criminal attempt at undermining the integrity of the Lebanese people in the face of the Israeli occupation. It is aimed at diverting the Lebanese struggle into inter-factional hostilities that will keep all Lebanese groups sidetracked with one another. It is pitiful that such violence takes place while all parties in Tripoli voice their awareness of what is going on, and the hostile intentions behind the increase in strife.

### Al Dustour: Future in Tripoli's hands

IT IS naive to ask in whose interest were the recent killing of innocent people and the imposition of a reign of terror in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli? The inter-Lebanese hostilities have been the base for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the invaders storming into the Lebanese capital. It is the reign of chaos and terror over the past year that had rendered Beirut a divided city. The enemies of Lebanon and its Arab affiliation and the enemies of the Palestinian people and its right to a homeland had paved the way for the Israeli occupation. The present instigators of hostilities are in no way apart from this shameful trend. Every honest Lebanese and Arab should fear that the massacre of civilians in Tripoli is a plot which seeks to open new hostilities that will undermine the internal Lebanese "front," and pave the way for a redeployment of Israel's invading forces.

It is a great national responsibility for all the Lebanese people to bear, and the Tripoli people in particular must confront the new wave of terror in their city. To preserve Lebanese national unity in the face of Israel's occupation such conflict must be ended at once. The state of mourning and sorrow that overwhelmed Tripoli Friday was spontaneous expression of its people's concern over what had taken place.

### Sawt Al Shaab: A spur to Arab action

THE MASSACRE of civilians in Tripoli cannot be seen in isolation from the bloody acts committed by Israel on Lebanese territory. It is a characteristic part of the neo-Nazi trend fostered by Israel, its secret agents and its Haddad sponsored tools. The failure of Israel's occupation forces to face the mounting Lebanese resistance to its presence has led the terrorist-minded occupationists to unleash their Lebanese proxies to undermine the Lebanese resistance from within. Assassination of Lebanese civilians in the Tripoli streets, and the siege of Lebanese villages is part of Israel's technique. Civilians, including women, are arrested and subjected to inhuman torture under the illusion that such terrorism might weaken the Lebanese national resistance. It is an old Zionist tradition that reminds us of the massacre of Palestinians long practised by Israel, the most recent of which is the Sabra and Shatilla slaughter.

## 'U.S. aims to take middle path on arms control'

By Jeffrey Antevil  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's major new statement on relations with the Soviet Union was designed to strike a middle path between a confrontational approach and an appearance that Washington was easing its arms control stand or its opposition to Soviet actions in Poland, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The length statement by Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday was described in some press reports the next day as moderate and conciliatory, while others said it struck a harsh note of opposition to the Kremlin.

White House officials told Reuters that Shultz was speaking for the president, who reviewed the statement before it was presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

These officials and others at the State Department said some lan-

guage in the 35-page document could be quoted to support either interpretation of the administration's policy.

But they said the aim was to take a middle path between a confrontational approach and an appearance that Washington was easing its arms control stand or its opposition to Soviet actions in Poland, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

"We're trying to follow a pretty balanced approach," a White House foreign policy aide said.

The aide said the long and comprehensive statement reflected real interest in improving the relationship "but it is going to be difficult to do that if Soviet activities are at a crisis point, he said there had been much more tense periods in the past.

There is a high-level U.S.-Soviet dialogue, including regular talks between Shultz and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, he said, while conceding that

Reagan wrote to then-Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in April 1981.

The aide said the message in both cases was: "We're interested in improving the relationship. Are you?"

A State Department specialist on U.S.-Soviet relations said the truth probably lay somewhere between the conflicting hard-line and soft-line interpretations.

Disputing assessments by some U.S.-Soviet experts such as former ambassador to Moscow George Kennan that relations are at a crisis point, he said there had been much more tense periods in the past.

Now they've got to show some movement somewhere," he said.

He said Moscow clearly recognises that NATO would begin deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles late this year despite what he called Soviet efforts to create public fears in Western Europe, but the Kremlin still did not appear ready for serious negotiations to

limit such weapons on both sides. "They're going to still try to play upon these fears to make us pay the highest possible political price for deployment," he said.

Shultz told the Senate committee on Wednesday he saw no prospects for a quick agreement in any of the U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations or for an early summit meeting between Reagan and Soviet President Yuri Andropov.

Shultz appeared to be willing to accept the consequences if there were no new arms control accords.

He said Moscow clearly recognises that NATO would begin deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles late this year despite what he called Soviet efforts to create public fears in Western Europe, but the Kremlin still did not appear ready for serious negotiations to

rejecting the detente policy of President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the 1970s. Shultz said: "Our policy ... assumes that the Soviet Union's more likely to be deterred by our actions that make clear the risks their aggression entails than by a delicate web of interdependence."

But Shultz balanced his tough talk by saying that Americans "need not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Soviet Union."

He said the administration was seeking "to engage the Soviet leaders in a constructive dialogue."

He pledged that "we will respect legitimate Soviet security interests and are ready to negotiate equitable solutions to outstanding political problems."

## Reunification is irrelevant myth with most Germans

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

BONN — West German politicians Friday marked the 30th anniversary of a failed workers' uprising in Communist East Germany with ringing speeches about German reunification.

On "German Unity Day", public speakers up and down the land once again recall the preamble of West Germany's 1949 basic law (constitution): "The entire German people is called upon to achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany."

In a year when new U.S.-medium-range nuclear missiles are due to be deployed in West Germany, that goal seems more illusory than ever.

To most West Germans, reunification is an increasingly irrelevant myth, a pipe-dream to which politicians have to pay lip service but which means little to the man in the street.

East Germany, as usual, will ignore the event, and a vast majority of West Germans will probably use what one satirist calls "German Autobahn (motorway) Day" to drive off for an extended weekend in the countryside.

Millions of West Germans still have relatives in the East, but few believe they will ever be reunited in one state.

An opinion poll published by

the magazine Bunte showed only one West German in four believes in reunification and 71 per cent think it will never happen.

### Fewer illusions on unity

Curiously the poll indicated that supporters of Bonn's new Conservative-led government, which preaches pan-German unity more actively than the opposition Social Democrats, have even fewer illusions about that goal.

Right-wing Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann has begun dreaming again of a neutral, demilitarised Germany, a vision that effectively evaporated in the mid-1950s when West Germany was firmly anchored into the West.

To most West Germans this is just as much a myth as the reunified democracy foreseen in their constitution.

Though politicians remain reluctant to admit it, they know Bonn's Western allies would be no more inclined than the Soviet Union to countenance a neutral, reunified Germany.

But the idea of a Germany free of the two great power blocs gives some West German leftists an added rationale for rejecting the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles here this year.

A growing number of "revisionist" left-wing historians are now focusing on the early 1950s when Moscow appeared to toy with the idea of loosening its grip on East Germany in return for neutralisation of the federal republic.

Their analyses usually conclude

that it was the Western allies who thwarted German national aspirations by binding Bonn to NATO. But the political weekly Der Spiegel, prominent in the anti-missile lobby, has come up with a different explanation.

Spiegel says it was the 1953 East German revolt which unwittingly wrecked any chance of reunification, proving to the Kremlin that it could not afford to relinquish East Germany.

The magazine says the uprising

## LETTERS

### Channel 6 allegedly foreign

To the Editor:

How nice it is to sit down in the evening and relax a little by switching on your television for half an hour or so and be able to look at a funny, little comedy in a language you are able to understand.

But, too many times one is unwillingly invited to look for half an hour or even more to a person reading Arabic texts, a military parade, etc. This all in Arabic without even the smallest English translation. This is certainly not my idea of a foreign channel. May be I am wrong?

R. Blomen  
Amman

# Uncertainty prevails in Palestinian refugee camp

By Michael Sheridan

*Retired*

EIN AL HILWE CAMP, Lebanon — The children look carefree enough as they chatter and play outside the dusty tents of their school but the Palestinian refugees in this huge camp in South Lebanon are living in fear.

Murder, kidnapping, forced evictions by armed men and the fear of an uncertain future hang over the 50,000 people crammed in or around its sprawling muddy alleys and wretched shacks.

Officials of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Pal-

estinians (UNRWA) say more are seeking refuge in the camp every week as armed men, widely believed to be right-wing Lebanese militias, terrorize Palestinians in Israeli-held South Lebanon.

While the children of Ein Al Hilwe play amid rubble and refuse, a heavily armed Israeli patrol rumbles past.

Ironically, most refugees are believed to see the Israelis as their only protection against vengeful foes of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) which controlled southern Lebanon until Israel invaded.

Memories of last year's mas-

sacre of Palestinians in the Beirut camps are strong here. UNRWA says at least 30 refugees have been murdered in the Sidon and Tyre areas this year.

In the last five weeks, 14 families have fled to the camp, driven from their homes at gunpoint by unidentified men. UNRWA officials say.

Several Palestinians have been abducted in recent weeks, and their fate remains unknown.

The night after I visited the camp, a grenade broke out among the Palestinians themselves. Two young men said to be "collaborators" with the Is-

raelis, were shot dead.

Israeli troops have arrested dozens of young men in Ein Al Hilwe on suspicion of commando activities.

They have detained seven Palestinian UNRWA staff members since May 1. Three are still held. No explanation has been offered and no formal charges made. UNRWA officials say.

Armed men have even entered the camp to threaten workmen putting up a new school for the children, who will otherwise have to sit at their desks in tents when winter comes.

Conditions in the camp are appallingly bad. Whole families live in miserable tin-roofed huts or tumbledown temporary homes made of packingboard. Hasty rebuilding work continues on concrete block housing destroyed, like the school, by Israeli fire.

There is no hospital in Ein Al Hilwe. The International Red Cross runs a clinic and dispensary but anyone who is seriously ill has to be treated in the nearby port of Sidon.

Two of the three mosques for the almost exclusively Muslim population of the camp were destroyed last year.

Adding to the misery of daily life here is the fear of intimidation or worse and a growing worry of what will happen next.

Palestinians interviewed in the camp told of threats made to those working outside its boundaries of harassment and the growing uncertainty of what the future may hold.

Down the road to Sidon, the men of Maj. Saad Haddad's "free Lebanon army" man checkpoints and patrol in their distinctive grey Sherman tanks and armoured cars, flying the red white and green cedar emblem of Lebanon.

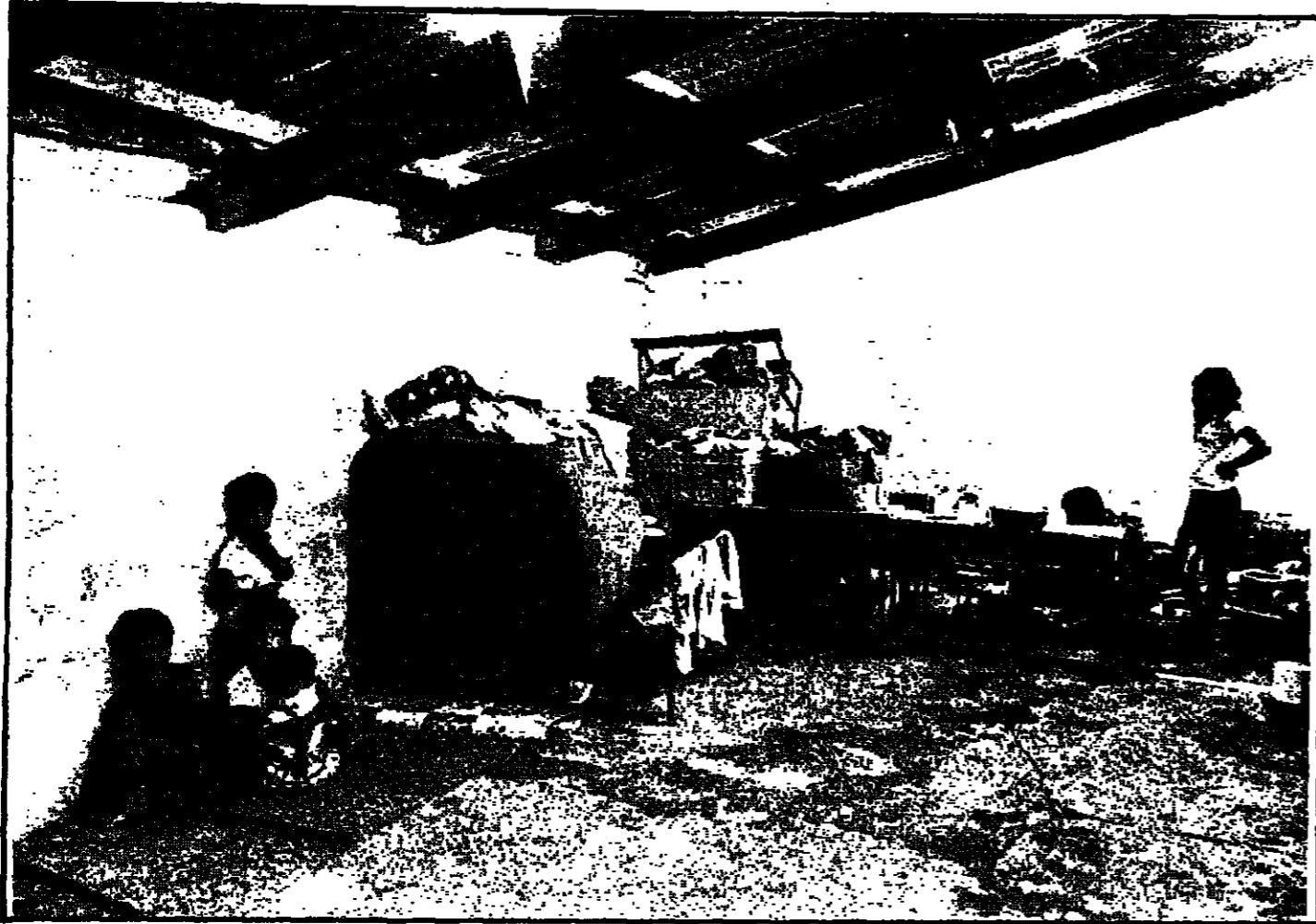
Sworn enemies of the PLO and paid allies of Israel, they are viewed with trepidation by the refugees. The Israelis do not allow them to enter the camp.

"You must see that security is the most important thing for us," said one refugee in his 50's.

If Israel pulls out under the agreement negotiated with Lebanon, some people think there could be an expanded role for Maj. Haddad in South Lebanon.

And even if the real Lebanese army was to take control this far south, none of the refugees interviewed in Ein Al Hilwe expressed any confidence in its ability to provide security.

Nearly all said they continued to hope for a homeland but nobody was optimistic about the near future. One said: "We are Palestinians. We expect to be oppressed".



Palestinian refugees at Ein Al Hilwe refugee camp in Lebanon are living in appalling conditions in tin-roofed huts (UNRWA photo).



Palestinian refugee children in Ein Al Hilwe refugee camp are resuming their studies in tents (UNRWA photo).

## Naomi explains ethnic America

**WASHINGTON** — What is an ethnic American? According to poet Naomi Nye, every American citizen shares a common and distinctive culture. And each of the ethnic voices in America has something to say.

Mrs. Nye, a poet, songwriter and singer, was selected as a national poetry series winner in 1981.

She was born in St. Louis and is of Arab descent. Last month Mrs. Nye presented modern ethnic voices of American poetry to audiences in the Middle East and South Asia on a trip sponsored by the United States Information Agency.

In a recent interview, she said that her four-week tour of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Jordan and Israel provided an opportunity to explain what it is like to be ethnic

in America.

"I read as much ethnic American poetry as I could," Mrs. Nye said. "Many in my audiences were surprised that so many ethnic voices are speaking in America today. I also reinforced my own feelings as an ethnic American".

Mrs. Nye selected some of her own poetry as well as works by Americans of Chinese, Spanish, and Jewish descent as well as noted Arab-American poets such as Professor Samuel Hazo.

"I was surprised to find that my audiences were familiar with strong American voices such as Hazo and Robert Bly," she said.

"In Bangladesh I read poetry on the stage with the minister of agriculture, a very serious, wonderful poet. The people there looked upon poetry as an essential ex-

perience more so than many Americans might assume looking out across the world".

Mrs. Nye said that in Pakistan she was a part of a "mushra" the traditional sharing of Pakistani poetry. "People gather and sit on the floor," she explained. "They read their own poetry, passing a candle from poet to poet".

During her visits to universities, private homes, academies, libraries and women's organizations, Mrs. Nye said she began to gain a sense of "belonging to people's personal lives". Among the experiences she cherishes most is her visit to an orphanage in Amman where she sang for 150 orphan boys and they sang for her.

"I told my audience that since many Americans are connected to other parts of the world by birth

and heritage, they too are more sympathetic to foreign affairs than the world press might indicate".

Mrs. Nye added that one advantage of being an American is that "We can agree or disagree with current policy. The ability to be able to raise our voices is a strength. Americans of all backgrounds are respected for their viewpoint".

Mrs. Naomi Nye grew up in the southwest United States. She is the daughter of Aziz Shihab, who emigrated to the United States from Jerusalem. Shihab, a journalist, is an editor of the special sections department of the Dallas Morning News. He speaks Arabic and he accompanied his daughter on the tour.

Mrs. Nye's background has

produced a style of poetry typical of both Arabic verse and the oral traditions of the United States southwest story tellers. She explained that although she had visited her family home on the West Bank before, on this trip she stood on her uncle's porch and felt as if she were living the poetry that had sprung from her imagination.

"Some of what I have written came from facts, but a lot came from dreaming about what my uncle must have seen when looking out from his porch," she said.

"But this year as I stood recalling lines from my poems I realized that I was seeing deeper than the surface of what I knew. I discovered how closely together the paths of literal fact and imagination run".



Naomi Shihab Nye

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

##### MAIN CHANNEL

15:30 ... Koran

15:30 ... Cartoons

16:10 ... Life in the Barari

16:15 ... Famous Scientists

16:45 ... Children's Programme

17:10 ... Kicket

17:30 ... Arabic Series

18:25 ... Religious Programmes

19:10 ... Arabic Series

20:45 ... News in Arabic

21:45 ... Ramadan Quiz

22:25 ... Arabic Series

23:00 ... Arabic Series

23:15 ... Arabic Series Cont.

23:15 ... Arabic Series

# SPORTS

## Brazilians turn on fireworks in friendly against Switzerland

**BASLE, Switzerland (R)** — Brazil, a goal down at the interval, turned on the fireworks only in the last 15 minutes with an enduring memory of their magic to beat Switzerland 2-1 in a friendly soccer international here Friday night.

A hoity-disputed penalty decision by British referee Grey in the 38th minute, when Aleman in his international debut brought down Manfred Braschler on the edge of a first half which contained more damp squibs than the expected fireworks.

The Brazilians protested heatedly but the decision stood, and despite the pounding beat of the samba drums from knots of Brazilian supporters Egli gave goalkeeper Leao not a ghost of a chance with a shot into the roof of the net.

The Brazilians attacked far more after the interval and after several close calls and a few near misses were rewarded in the 74th minute when Soocrates was brought down in the box by substitute In-Albon. He scored the equaliser.

In the 17th minute Paulo Isidoro could not control a bouncer and miss-kicked five metres from goal.

Eight minutes later Decasiel beat three Brazilian defenders but could not find Braschler in the box.

Joao Paulo, who replaced World Cup striker Eder in this match, worked tirelessly without tangible result because of poor finishing.

Then with three minutes left, Carera scored the winner with an easy header off a Joao Paulo corner from five metres out to give Brazil their fifth victory over Switzerland without a loss.

Brazil made no changes at half time but Swiss keeper Erich Burgher, celebrating his 61st international, was replaced by Zurich Grasshopper captain Roger Berbig.

The Brazilians, anxious for a quick equaliser, attacked from the start of the half. Joao Paulo, switching to the right wing, sent a curling cross into the box but Soocrates, with all the time in the world, could only drive over the bar from 10 metres.

Nine minutes later a Paulo Isidoro volley skimmed past Berbig's far post as both defences came under intense pressure from swift counterattacks by both sides.

In the 65th minute Paulo Isidoro sealed a mesmerising display of ball control when he sent a high cross into the area, but the unmarked Soocrates could only head over the bar.

Despite his recent success in the big events, Navratilova is still ranked the world's top player, with grass as her best surface. She will not easily surrender her title.

The only question mark about her is a slight stomach muscle strain but after beating Garrison she said she felt it would be no problem next week.

Just as titleholder Jimmy Connors and ex-champion John McEnroe are the only two realistic bets for the men's title, so does speculation about the women's winner not have to go beyond Navratilova and Lloyd.

The two Americans—Lloyd is 28, Navratilova 26—have established such a yawning gap over their rivals as to render the rest of the tournament almost superfluous.

In addition, many of their nearest rivals are injured. American third and fourth seeds Andrea Jaeger and Tracy Austin were both in discomfort as they went down in Wendy Turnbull of Australia this week. Austin having to pull out of her match with a back injury in the second set.

Fifth-seeded Pam Shriver, another American, has a niggly ankle injury while Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, seeded ninth, also has a worrying back.

If there is a challenge to the top

## World Youth Cup final brings South American showdown

**MEXICO CITY (R)** — The bitter age-old rivalry between Brazil and Argentina is renewed Sunday when the two giants of South American soccer clash in the final of the World Youth Cup.

This 16-team tournament is being used as a dress-rehearsal for the 1986 World Cup and the meeting of Brazil and Argentina could be a forerunner of the final itself.

But, with a crowd of 80,000 expected and a television audience of millions, it is to be hoped there is no repeat of the ugly scenes which marred the last meeting of these teams when they collided head-on in a youth tournament in Bolivia.

Passions aroused were such the game had to be abandoned with Brazil leading 3-2 after fist-fights broke out among the players and coaching staffs when Brazil were awarded a late penalty.

But Brazilian coach Jair Pereira did little to ease the tension when he said: "We're here to play football and that's what we'll do. But if they're looking for something else then they'll get it."

## UEFA disciplines

**BERNE (R)** — The European Football Union (UEFA) have ordered Malta to play their next home international behind closed-doors following crowd trouble during the European Championship tie against Spain on May 18.

The Maltese were also fined \$100 Swiss francs (\$235) by the disciplinary committee because spectators hurled stones at the Spanish players and coins at the referee, balls boys deliberately delayed the game—which Spain went

on to win 3-2—and a Maltese official protested improperly to the referee.

The committee also took strong measures against Polish champions Widzew Lodz, who were ordered to play their next two home European ties on another ground after a bottle hurled by a spectator injured a Dutch linesman during the European Cup semifinal against Juventus on Benfica Lisbon on March 16.

The Portuguese were also in trouble. Jose Silva was banned for two European ties while the club was fined 2,000 Swiss francs (\$940) because fireworks were set off in the second-leg of the UEFA Cup final against Belgium's Anderlecht on May 18.

Real Sociedad of Spain were fined 3,000 Swiss francs (\$1,400) because a tin can and fireworks were thrown during the European Cup semifinal against eventual champions Hamburg of West Germany.

The Poles, who must play at least 250 km from Lodz, also had

## Malta

two players, Andrzej Grebosz and Tadeusz Swiatek, suspended for one game for collecting two cautions.

Maurizio Lorio fared even worse and will miss newly-crowned Italian Champions Roma's next three European ties after being shown the red card during the UEFA Cup quarter-final against Benfica Lisbon on March 16.

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## Porsches take lead at Le Mans race

**LE MANS, France (R)** — The twin-turbo Porsches quickly snatched the top positions in the early stages of the Le Mans 24-hour motor race Saturday.

In sunny but windy conditions the Porsches showed their mettle while the Lancias and other challengers suffered from a succession of mechanical problems.

After three hours Americans Al Holbert and Hurley Haywood with Australian Vern Schuppan were in front, just ahead of West Germans Joachim Mass and Stefan Bellof.

Both sets of drivers were in factory-entered Porsches. Six-times winner Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Briton Derek Bell, in the Porsche team's third car, worked

## Mahaffey, Rassett face strong U.S. Open 3rd round

**OAKMONT, Pennsylvania (R)** — Americans John Mahaffey and Joey Rassett take a precarious one-stroke lead into the third round of the U.S. Open Golf Championship with a formidable array of challengers waiting for them to falter on the Oakmont country club course.

Defending champion Tom Watson and former Masters and PGA winner Ray Floyd stand one shot behind the 141 total of Mahaffey and Rassett. Spain's Severiano Ballesteros, winner of this year's masters, is a stroke further back with American Hal Sutton.

But all could change before the third round begins with 38 players still to complete their second rounds after being delayed by rain Friday.

Cavin Peete, in fact, could grab a share of the lead if he birdies the last hole. He was even par for the tournament at the 17th when darkness fell at night.

The day's play was interrupted by a 2½ hour thunderstorm which flooded bunkers and, for the first time in U.S. Open history, prevented 18 holes being completed during the allotted day.

The rain did not make the hilly 6,472 yard (6,375 metre) course any easier. Although it softened the hard, fast greens, making them easier targets for approach shots, it also made recovery shots from the dense rough even more difficult.

Mahaffey, who won the PGA title here five years ago, and tour newcomer Rassett both completed their rounds before the thunderstorm struck and watched their lead hold up throughout the day.

Scott Simpson is also well placed to challenge in the third round. He is on an even-par 144

knockout. The day's play was interrupted by a 2½ hour thunderstorm which flooded bunkers and, for the first time in U.S. Open history, prevented 18 holes being completed during the allotted day.

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Most foreign players survived the cut for the final two rounds. Australians David Graham and Bob Shearer qualified on 149 and 150 respectively, and Bruce Devlin and Greg Norman also look safe though they have yet to complete their rounds.

South African Bobby Cole was eliminated on 157 though but Nick Price, 149, and Mark McNulty 151, look safe along with Japan's Tsuneyuki Nakajima, 141, and Britain's Peter Oosterhuis and Hsu Sheng-San of Taiwan on 151.

**England contains Pakistan well in World Cricket Cup**

**MANCHESTER, England (R)** — Tight bowling and good fielding from England restricted Pakistan to 232 for eight off their 60 overs in their World Cricket Cup one-day match here Saturday.

The England bowlers took three wickets before lunch on a fine day before a capacity crowd at Old Trafford, including the prize scalp of Zaheer Abbasi, 140, out scoring.

Captain Bob Willis again bowled economically and well, starting with a fiery maiden over to Mohsin Khan, but it was Graham Dilley who struck first.

Pace-man Dilley dismissed Mudassar Nazar for 18 before getting Zaheer caught behind while Paul Allott in his best spell of the World Cup took the other wicket when Vic Marks caught Mohsin brilliantly at square leg for 32.

The exciting Javed Mianand settled in quickly with two superb cover drives off the medium fast Allott and some brilliant imp-

rovised footwork against the off spin off Marks.

At lunch Javed was on 36 with his partner Imran Khan, who started with an impudent cover drive for four, on seven.

Javed was immediately in his stride after lunch, driving the ball on the up, and picking up some cheeky singles.

But Imran, who looked in tremendous form, could not resist trying to smash the innocuous-looking spin of Marks when he was on 13 but managed only to hit a simple catch to Willis on the long-off boundary.

Javed and left-hander Wasim Raja prospered briefly before Zaheer fell into the same trap as his captain and was caught for 15, again by Willis and again off Marks.

Sarfraz was eventually bowled for 17 by Willis, who cleverly held one back when he saw the big Pakistani moving forward to meet him on the half volley.

The loss of Javed was body blow for Pakistan but Ejaz continued to keep the runs ticking over while Sarfraz Nawaz struck a few mighty blows, including a straight drive off Botham for six.

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The Indian captain dominated two half century and one century partnership, putting on 61 for the last wicket.

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Kapil Dev turned the tables after a disastrous start in which Rawson, with a three for seven burst in 32 balls, and Curran, who snapped up two wickets, cut down the cream of India's batting.

Zimbabwe, 1001-1 shots, struck again when skipper Duncan Fletcher's wily medium pace accounted for Ravi Shastri for one immediately afterwards.

Kapil Dev pulled India out of trouble again when he put on 62 in 16 overs with Madan Lal, who provided wicketkeeper Dave Houghton with his fourth catch to make India 140 for eight.

Kirmani played an ideal supporting role to the mounting ascendancy of Kapil Dev, who hammered 18 off one over from Curran. The 100 stand was completed in 14 overs.

Curran took three for 63 and Rawson finished with three for 47, but medium pacer Ian Buchart was the most economical by conceding only 38 runs in his 12 overs.

Zimbabwe made a deceptively encouraging start as Robin Brown and Grant Paterson shared a first-wicket partnership of 44 in 12 overs before three wickets tumbled for 17.

Medium pacer Binny, broke through by having Paterson lbw for 23, and Jack Heron was run out for three for four added.

## Wimbledon gives Navratilova chance of stopping Lloyds 'Grand Slam'

**LONDON (R)** — Despite losing just four matches in 18 months, Martina Navratilova begins next week's Wimbledon Tennis Championships without having taken a major title since she won this event for the third time a year ago.

She has compiled an impressive record of 135 wins and just four defeats since the start of 1982, but Navratilova has seen arch-rival Chris Evert Lloyd walk off with the last three major titles, the U.S., Australian and French Opens—and now stands just one title away from the "Grand Slam."

Since her quarter-final defeat to American teenager Kathy Horvath in the French Open—her only defeat in 1983—Navratilova has been fiercely determined not to let another title escape her clutches.

The two Americans—Lloyd is 28, Navratilova 26—have established such a yawning gap over their rivals as to render the rest of the tournament almost superfluous.

In addition, many of their nearest rivals are injured. American third and fourth seeds Andrea Jaeger and Tracy Austin were both in discomfort as they went down in Wendy Turnbull of Australia this week. Austin having to pull out of her match with a back injury in the second set.

Fifth-seeded Pam Shriver, another American, has a niggly ankle injury while Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, seeded ninth, also has a worrying back.

Despite Lloyd's recent success in the big events, Navratilova is still ranked the world's top player, with grass as her best surface. She will not easily surrender her title.

The only question mark about her is a slight stomach muscle strain but after beating Garrison she said she felt it would be no problem next week.

Just as titleholder Jimmy Connors and ex-champion John McEnroe are the only two realistic bets for the men's title, so does speculation about the women's winner not have to go beyond Navratilova and Lloyd.

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## Moves under way for top-level talks on IMF resources

**PARIS (R)** — Moves are under way to bring top treasury officials from leading industrial countries together next month to discuss ways boosting the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) before the end of the year, monetary sources said Friday.

They said the treasury officials involved were all expected to be in Paris on July 7 and 8 for a meeting of an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) working party.

While there was apparent disagreement about the form of the meeting it was recognised that IMF funds would have to be boosted before an agreement allowing member countries to borrow more came into effect, the sources said.

The IMF lends money to member nations, like Mexico and Brazil, which have run into economic problems and normally attaches tough conditions to the loans.

According to the sources, a likely forum for the meeting is the "Group of Ten" industrial nations, which traditionally meets informally twice a year ahead of key IMF meetings.

Another possibility cited by some sources would be a more restricted meeting involving just the big five — the United States, Japan, Germany, France and Britain.

The Group of 10 played a crucial role earlier in the year in the discussions on increasing IMF resources by agreeing to almost double their contributions to the fund.

But these already-agreed measures require the legislative approval of the nations involved. The sources said even if this occurred before the end of the year the IMF would still need extra funds to meet loan demands.

At a private meeting in Paris Friday of the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs, Bank of Italy Director-General Lamberto Dini said international liquidity would assume increasing importance and attention must be given to the problem.

In his speech, the text of which was obtained by Reuters, Mr. Dini said events over the past decade had cast serious doubts on the ability of market mechanisms to regulate the creation of international liquidity satisfactorily.

## U.S. millionaire ups stake in Sotheby's

**LONDON (R)** — An American millionaire battling to outbid rivals for Sotheby's has increased his stake in the auction house to nearly 10 per cent, his financial advisers said Friday.

Mr. Alfred Taubman, reputedly one of the richest men in the United States, bought 152,000 shares in the high-class British auctioneers Thursday, said a spokesman for Lazarus Brothers.

Mr. Taubman, a Michigan property developer and art collector, already held more than five per cent of the shares in the 239-year-old auction house which has sold everything from stately homes to Marilyn Monroe's bra.

Takeover bids from Mr. Taubman and two American rivals are being investigated by the monopolies commission at the request of the British government to decide if they are in the public interest.

Stephen Swid and Marshall Cogan, joint owners of a business empire making carpet felt and furniture, increased their offer from £61 million (\$96 million) to £72 million (\$113 million) when Taubman pledged to match it.

## Miners settle wage claim

**JOHANNESBURG (R)** — Unionised black gold miners Friday settled for an effective nine per cent wage increase in the first negotiated pay settlement between employers and black unions in the industry.

A statement issued by the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organisation, did not give a specific figure for the settlement with the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) but said the agreement was in line with wage increases for white miners this year.

The NUM, which has about 18,000 members among South Africa's 465,000 black miners, had demanded a 30 per cent pay rise. White miners received an eight per cent pay rise this year plus one per cent in the form of employers' contributions to their pension funds.



## JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**YUSHK**

**CONTH**

**DYSTUR**

**DIVERF**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Jumble: FAINT PATCH SATIRE DISOWN

Answer: What they usually ask for when you have every intention of paying your income tax with a smile — CASH INSTEAD

## Greek shipowners, government are locked in dispute over crews

**ATHENS (R)** — Greece's ruling socialists and the shipowners who control the world's largest merchant fleet are locked in a dispute over proposals to rotate crews.

The row comes less than six months after the owners gave qualified approval to a package of government measures primarily aimed at helping the merchant shipping fleet, which has been hit hard by the international recession.

But the powerful shipowners have balked at one proposal under which no seaman will be able to spend more than nine months at sea at a time.

The government, backed on this issue by the major seamen's union, says the measure would help to share out available employment at a time when 13,000 seamen, more than a tenth of the total workforce, are out of work.

Shipowners, calling crew rotation a disaster, say it would force them to lay off tried and trusted employees and hire people who may well prove incompetent, lacking in technical qualifications and hazardous to the safety of their ships.

Seamen get eight days' leave for every month at sea, meaning fresh sailors would be needed to keep a ship operating while crew members took 10 weeks' leave after nine months of service.

About 750 Greek vessels, in tonnage terms nearly one-third of the fleet, are at present laid up. In January, Merchant Marine Minister George Katsifaris won praise from shipowners when he agreed to two of their longest sta-

nding demands — smaller crews, and the right to pay foreign seamen, mostly from Southeast Asia, the rates they would get in their own countries instead of Greek ones.

Owners had complained that high wage costs were the main thing which prevented Greece from competing successfully on the world's depressed freight markets.

But now, the Union of Greek Shipowners (UGS) says it is so dismayed at the prospect of having to change crews every nine months that it would be prepared to sacrifice both concessions if the government would back down on rotation.

The government proposals on crew sizes, foreigners' wages and rotation are all contained in a bill currently before parliament where the socialists have a comfortable majority.

In an article-by-article discussion of the bill, deputies have already approved the section on foreigners' wages. They are due to discuss the other articles, and vote on the bill as a whole, later this month.

Government officials say there are no plans to amend the rotation measures between then and now.

Owners have said privately that the number of companies moving their ships from the Greek flag to flags of convenience such as those of Liberia and Panama could soar if the government proposals go through.

If that happens, some of the precious \$1.7 billion a year that Greece earns from shipping would

disappear.

The UGS, sensitive to accusations that it is blackmailing the government, has stopped short of direct references to flag changes in its official statements.

But a senior UGS source said that if the new measures did prompt an exodus from the flag, it would be the government's fault. "We could take no responsibility," he said.

Government officials and seamen alike dismiss the threat of flag changes as a bluff.

"They have neither the incentive nor the practical possibility of changing flag," said a senior merchant marine ministry official.

A spokesman for the main seamen's union, the PNO, said ships whose flags were changed could face a boycott by the International Transport Federation, which groups seven million transport workers throughout the Western world.

"They enjoy a favourable regime under the Greek flag, and if they left, they would lose out on European community trade," said Mr. Thanasis Stamatopoulos, president of the militant marine engineers' union, the communist-led Pemen.

### Upward pressure likely on OPEC

**NEW YORK (OPECNA)** — Mr. Alberto Quiros, president of the Venezuelan state oil company subsidiary Maraven, has reinforced comments by a British Petroleum official last week that OPEC's 17.5 million b/d production ceiling is likely to experience upward pressure this winter.

Mr. Quiros told a conference on the outlook for oil demand here that Venezuela, Iraq and Nigeria were likely to press for larger output quotas as world demand increased.

## Economist says his profession is in dark ages

**NEW YORK (R)** — Mr. Lester Thurow says his fellow economists are like scientists of old who developed theories based on a belief that the world was flat and the sun revolved around it.

"Economic theory is based on outdated ideas of human behaviour," he told Reuters in an interview, "but instead of letting events change theory, economists try to change the real world to fit their theories."

Mr. Thurow, a professor of economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a best-selling author and a consultant to many American and Japanese corporations, is perhaps the most prominent of a younger generation of economists now emerging from the economic havoc of the 1970s.

"When you believe in gravity and then see water running uphill you're in a lot of trouble," he said. "For the last 20 or 30 years economists have been watching the economic equivalent of water running uphill, but they still hold on to their theories."

In the supply-demand view, also known as the equilibrium price-auction model, markets are competitive and changes in price determine the amount of goods bought and sold. Declining prices increase demand, so more is sold.

while rising prices have the opposite effect.

To make it worse, Mr. Thurow says that as economists got more and more wrong during the past two decades, their influence increased at the same time.

From only a handful of economists in government in the early 1960s, he comments that five of Mr. Jimmy Carter's original 16 cabinet members in 1977 held economics doctorates!

But he said their conventional theories, based on the ideas of Britain's great economist Lord Keynes, could not cope with the problems raised by the Vietnam war, the rise of the oil price and Western recession.

Now the various economic schools of macroeconomists, microeconomists, monetarists and supply-siders vie with one another over what to do about the economic situation, all basing their ideas on erroneous theories, he says.

The result is stagnation.

"At least when everyone was a Keynesian there was consensus," he says. "That consensus has disappeared and now we are in a period of doing nothing, and that is exactly what we are doing," he adds.

Mr. Thurow acknowledges that there is a tendency in recessionary times to exaggerate the long-term effects of the economic slowdown, but he believes the current economic course of the United States could lead to serious problems.

"If you have a generation of people deprived of education and work experience, you are going to have problems in the future. As the policy makers move towards more extreme views and the huge budget deficits build, you are going to have bad effects down the road."

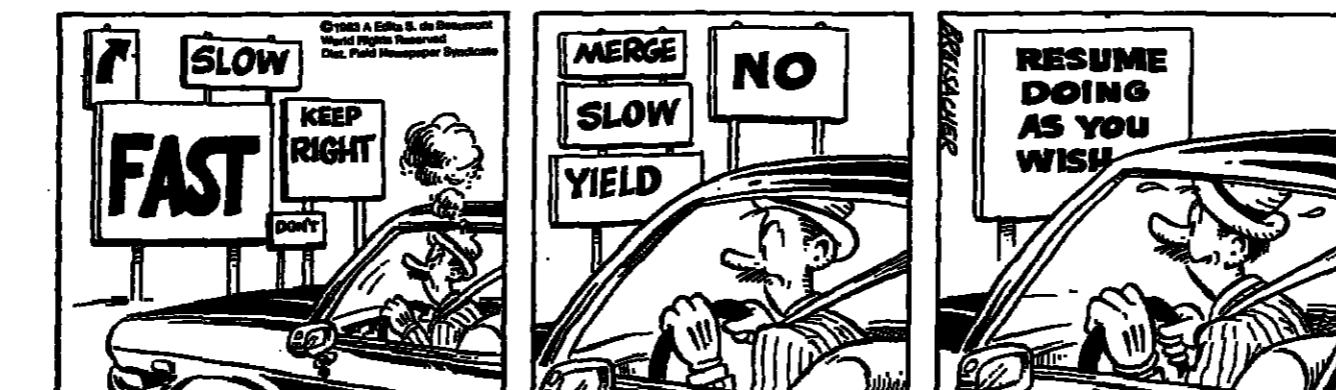
Mr. Thurow believes that economists must change their way of viewing the world and base their theories on how the world is, not on how economics textbooks tell us it ought to be.

He writes: "The transition from one mode of thought to another is difficult, since it involves abandoning a beautiful sailing ship -- the equilibrium price-auction model -- that happens to be torn apart and sinking in a rip tide."

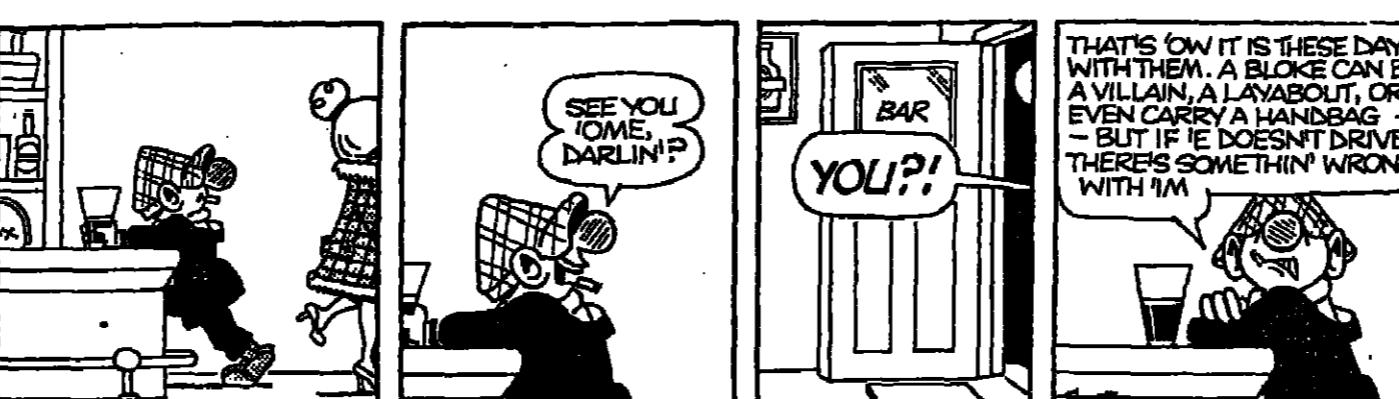
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You can make your long-planned determination to have certain people in your life. Eliminate confusion that exists. Come to a real meeting of the minds with associates in business.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get together with those you want as friends and listen to their ideas. Go to a social gathering this evening. You make a good impression.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Show appreciation to those who have assisted you in the past. Study your career objectives to obtain greater results.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Plan more recreational activities in your life that will give you relief from worry. Take your loved one out to meet new people.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Involve family members in recreational activities. Plan how to make your home a haven of charm and rest.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Convince allies to cooperate with you on that idea of magnitude. Discuss big plans at leisure. Retire early tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Think about what others can do to help you attain more money and property in the future. Do a little work around the house.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You feel adventurous today and can act in a dynamic way to get much accomplished. Avoid a jealous individual.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Your hunches are good and help you in dealing with your loved one. Business affairs are helped through clear thinking.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Friends need you today, so help them without disturbing your own security. Take care you do not drive too fast.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** This is a fine day for exercising and improving your general health. Give more thought to your loved one.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Gad about with friends in mutual hobbies. Try your ingenuity to make the best of your talents. Exercise care in expenses.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your loved one is most charming with you now. Show more thought and generosity. Don't make any decisions today.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . .** he or she will never get into any venture until it is thoroughly analyzed first. Teach early to come to quicker decisions, otherwise less intelligent persons will win over your progeny. Stress the education in order to develop self-confidence.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword

by Avery P. Bromfield

ACROSS	25	Scenic quality	54	Japanese sect	19	Sprites
1	Cine	33	Monsters	23	Detail	
5	Observe	34	Casks	24	Relative	
10	Formerly owned	35	Way: abbr.	25	Postulate	
14	Melody	36	Appear	26	Kick Out Of You"	
15	As (usually)	37	Soft cap	27	Angler's basket	
16	Movie with Timothy Bottoms	38	Reptile, for short	28	Belt	
20	Collection of anecdotes	40	Resident: suff.	29	What Sp.	
21	Egg-shaped	41	Few Dollars More"	30	Lapse	
22	Urns and Blum	42	Concise	31	Abundance	
23	Chilled	43	Movies	32	Parties	
24	St.	44	Gloomy	33	Before dry or head	
25		45	Row of cut grain	34	Work unit	
26		52	Keep			

# WORLD

U.S. sends its first spacewoman into orbit

## Challenger blasts off on schedule

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE (R) — An American woman made her space debut Saturday as the space shuttle Challenger blasted off carrying an unprecedented five-member crew into orbit.

Twenty years and two days after Soviet cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman to fly in space, Sally Ride became the third member of her sex to orbit the Earth. The second was also from the Soviet Union.

Ms. Ride, 32, a physicist, also became the youngest American space traveller when Challenger took off at 7:33 a.m. (1133 GMT) after a virtually trouble-free countdown.

"That was definitely an 'E-ticket,'" Ms. Ride told ground controllers after Challenger reached orbit. She was referring to the most expensive admission ticket to Florida's Disneyworld Amusement Park, which allows a

holder on any attraction, including "Space Mountain," one of the most popular.

The mission also marked the first time that five people have been launched aboard the same spacecraft.

Robert Crippen, 45, a former navy pilot who made the first shuttle flight in 1981, is mission commander for this voyage, the second for Challenger and the seventh of the shuttle programme. He is the first person to fly a shuttle twice.

Also making their first space flight are Pilot Frederick Hauck, 42, and mission specialists John Fabian, 44, and Norman Thagard, 39.

Mr. Crippen reported that the spacecraft was working well as it completed its first of 95 orbits, and ground controllers gave him a "go" to continue the mission.

Mr. Crippen reported that he

had encountered some difficulty when he issued computer commands for sun shades to be unfolded over the two satellites in Challenger's cargo hold.

After a second try the protective screens worked properly. They were to shield the delicate instrument packages until they could be deployed in orbit—one later Saturday and the other Sunday.

Later, Mr. Crippen reported: "We're just straightening out the cabin up here. There's not much exciting going on here."

"I'm not so sure I'd go along with that," Ms. Ride interjected.

"We agree with you, Sally," mission control replied. "We think it's pretty exciting."

The crew undertakes the first major assignment of the flight later Saturday when they deploy the Canadian Anik communications satellite.

The satellite, which will supplement one launched earlier, can be used to absorb growth in East-West telecommunications in southern Canada and carry new broadcast services. It also carries five television channels for pay satellite service in the United States.

The Anik is to be ejected into low Earth orbit and boosted by rockets into a stable orbit 22,300 miles over the equator.

The Indonesian Palapa communications satellite is to be ejected under the same conditions early Sunday.

Mr. Fabian and Ms. Ride are responsible for the ejection of the two communications satellites and the use of the shuttle's 15-metre robot arm to pluck an experimental satellite out of the cargo bay and retrieve it from flight more than nine hours later.

## Pinochet tones down rhetoric

SANTIAGO (R) — President Augusto Pinochet has promised Chile tough measures and some conciliatory moves in response to violent protests against his military government and an illegal strike by copper workers.

But correspondents reported from Chile's biggest mine at Chuquicamata, 1,600 kilometres north of Santiago, that workers there had not agreed on strike action and would meet again on Monday.

He said Interior Minister Gen. Enrique Montero would give details at a news conference later Saturday of measures to enforce the ban on political activity, keep labour unions free of political activists and ensure peace and order in society and the universities.

Labour unions including the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) led by Rodolfo Seguel called for protests against the government on Tuesday that ended in riots in the capital in which three people were shot dead.

Mr. Seguel was arrested the

next day, triggering a warning strike Friday which the CTC said paralysed production in three divisions of the country's most important industry.

But correspondents reported from Chile's biggest mine at Chuquicamata, 1,600 kilometres north of Santiago, that workers there had not agreed on strike action and would meet again on Monday.

The El Salvador division went on strike on Thursday, making the stoppage indefinite when the state-owned copper corporation Codicel sacked 900 strikers.

He did not say how the new system would differ from the present one under which 446 exiles have been allowed to return since December — none of them prominent figures.

Gen. Pinochet also said legislative work of the four armed forces commanders who form the military junta would become more open with greater popular participation. He gave no details of what this would mean.

He ruled out any departure from a timetable for elections in 1989.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.S. to use CIA to fight narcotics

WASHINGTON (R) — The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and U.S. military forces are to be used in a beefed up battle against drug smuggling. Vice President George Bush said. In a speech Friday to the National Press Club, Mr. Bush said the administration has set up five new centres modelled on a successful South Florida drug task force established in Miami last year to coordinate activities of various federal and local law enforcement agencies. Mr. Bush said the CIA would adhere to strict guidelines barring it from domestic intelligence activities but that it would continue to work abroad to provide information on drug traffickers.

### France develops quick-strike force

PARIS (R) — France is creating a rapid deployment force which could aid its allies in Europe but will remain outside NATO's military structure. Defence Minister Charles Hernu was quoted as saying. In an interview with the influential daily *Le Monde* Friday, Mr. Hernu said the rapid deployment force, including anti-task forces equipped with missile-carrying helicopters, could be used where the French government decided, but in certain cases with Allied forces. "They could deployed where they were needed, and I emphasise, where the government decided. But it would be presumed that we would discuss these eventualities with our allies," he was quoted as saying.

### Sri Lanka extends state of emergency

COLOMBO (R) — The Sri Lankan government Saturday extended for a further month a nationwide state of emergency, imposed to deal with violence after parliamentary and local elections on May 18. Since then, police and troops have been given new emergency powers to deal with guerrilla activities in the northern district of Jaffna and sporadic ethnic violence in other parts of the country.

### 3 Pakistanis arrested in Manila

MANILA (R) — Narcotics agents have seized 3.7 kilos of pure heroin worth 13 million pesos (\$1.3 million) and arrested three Pakistanis in raids on two hotels in central Manila, military sources said Saturday. They said the drug haul was the biggest ever in the Philippines and six other people were being held for questioning after Friday's raids. The sources said the three Pakistanis were believed to members of a well-organised drug smuggling syndicate operating in the Indian sub-continent. The United States and Europe.

### Zimbabwe plans to kill off elephants

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe game rangers plan to kill thousands of elephants over the next three years in an effort to control their soaring numbers and protect the environment, national parks and wildlife officials said Friday at a news conference. More than 2,000 elephants had been killed this year by poachers. The sources said the three Pakistanis were believed to members of a well-organised drug smuggling syndicate operating in the Indian sub-continent. The United States and Europe.

### Revolutionary washing machine developed

MOSCOW (R) — A technical college lecturer in the Ukrainian town of Drogobych has invented a washing machine which gets clothes clean without hot water and washing powder. The newspaper *Trud* said Saturday. The machine uses a vacuum pump to draw air out of a closed chamber. The reduced pressure makes cold water in the chamber boil and this removes the dirt. The report said, *Trud* did not say if the idea would be put into production.

## Relieved Ride rides into outer space at last

KENNEDY SPACE CENTRE, Florida (R) — For Sally Ride the only problem with being America's first woman in space is the media attention she has had to endure.

Ms. Ride, who at 32 is also the youngest U.S. astronaut ever to fly in orbit, is one of the five astronauts who began a six-day voyage aboard the space shuttle Challenger Saturday.

A member of the astronaut corps since 1978 and a former amateur tennis champion, Ms. Ride has learned to live with the public attention she has received since she was named as the first woman member of a U.S. space crew.

"I'm so excited to get a chance to fly (in space) that I can ignore all you people," she told a press conference last month before going into virtual isolation to prepare for her big day.

"I didn't come into this programme to be the first woman in space," she said. "I came in to get a chance to fly as soon as I could and I'm planning to stay as long as they'll let me."

The Soviet Union sent the world's first woman into orbit in 1963 and she was followed by another last year.

Ms. Ride, who has a doctorate in physics, is 1.65 metres tall and weighs 52 kilograms, gets high marks from her crewmates.

"Sally has been anything but an inconvenience on this crew," mission commander Robert Crippen told reporters. "She really has helped out."

Ms. Ride, one of three mission specialists on the seventh space shuttle flight, will use Challenger's cargo-handling arm to recover a free-flying instrument package



Challenger II crew (from left to right): Sally Ride, John Fabian, Robert Crippen, Norman Thagard, Frederick Hauck.

and place it in the ship's cargo hold.

She realises the whole world will be watching when she takes control of the 15 metre robot arm next week.

"I intend to do as good a job I can while I'm up there," she told a questioner.

Ms. Ride pointedly refused to answer some overtly "sexist" questions. "I think that maybe it's too bad that our society isn't further along and that this is such a big deal," she said.

"It's time we get away from that — and it's time that people realise that women in this country can do any job they want to do."

### The forgotten woman

When the Challenger lifts off Saturday, a woman who could have been in Sally's shoes will be

she'll only be a token."

After scoring well on astronaut tests in 1980, she and 11 other women were told that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was not going to use women in the space programme, she said.

Even today the agency has no plans for American women astronauts to pilot a shuttle, rather than just act as mission specialist like Ride.

"Currently we have no women in the pilot category of astronaut trainee, so it won't be in the immediate future," said Rocky Raab, a public affairs officer here.

"I expect that will change as more and more women gain experience as military pilots."

Back in 1961, after learning that there were no plans for women in the space programme at the time, a disappointed Jerrie Cobb became a consultant for NASA and two years later she left to become a test pilot for Rockwell International.

While on long-distance test flights to South America, she saw at first hand the plight and poverty of the Amazon Indians and in 1964 became a missionary unaffiliated to any church.

In 1981 Congresswoman Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma nominated her for a Nobel Peace Prize, saying she had brought help and hope to primitive and isolated Indians throughout the Amazon basin.

"It's time we get away from that — and it's time that people realise that women in this country can do any job they want to do."

### The forgotten woman

When the Challenger lifts off Saturday, a woman who could have been in Sally's shoes will be

somewhere in the Amazon jungle — taking medicine, food and religion to Indian tribes.

Jerie Cobb, now a missionary in South America, was the first woman selected to undergo astronaut training in 1961 and her name was then a household word.

Twenty years later she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for her missionary work and hardly anyone noticed.

In an interview last year Ms. Cobb said: "Someday they'll send a woman into space, but it will take a long time, and even then

we've got to do as good a job I can while I'm up there," she told a questioner.

Ms. Ride pointedly refused to answer some overtly "sexist" questions. "I think that maybe it's too bad that our society isn't further along and that this is such a big deal," she said.

"It's time we get away from that — and it's time that people realise that women in this country can do any job they want to do."

### China's man in Hong Kong promises to be 'very liberal'

PEKING (R) — China's new chief representative in Hong Kong has pledged "very liberal" policies after Peking regains sovereignty over the British colony.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) quoted Xu Jiayun as saying Peking's policies "will respect both history and reality."

"Our specific policies will be very liberal," he told the National People's Congress (NPC) or parliament. "People there can be sure of that."

But Mr. Xu did not give details of what policies Peking was planning for Hong Kong after the lease on the new territories expires in 1997. Peking has also said it plans to regain sovereignty over Hong Kong Island and Kowloon which were ceded to Britain in perpetuity 19th century treaties.

Chinese officials have frequently stated that the social and economic system of the aggressively capitalist colony will remain intact after Peking regains control.

Many Hong Kong residents are sceptical about these vague promises and fear that Peking plans to impose communism there with only cosmetic modifications.

Rescue workers who dug through one slip throughout the night after reports that it had carried away a woman and child said no bodies had been found. But they did turn up four cars and two trucks.

All tickets for the concerts had long ago been sold in advance.

WASHINGTON (R) — El Salvador's President Alvaro Magana, portraying his government's war against left-wing guerrillas as a defence of Western democracy, has ruled out negotiations to give them a share of power.

In Congress and at the White House, he called Friday for U.S. support in his battle against what he said was a common threat.

His refusal to negotiate power-sharing was in line with the Reagan administration's position that the guerrillas must not be allowed to gain power through "the barrel of a gun."

Instead, Mr. Magana and President Reagan support talks at the Congress which is reluctantly going along with Mr. Reagan's requests for military aid

### Ex-Argentine navy commander in jail

ADM. Massera, a member of the junta which toppled former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron in 1976, is one of the most senior Argentine officers to be arrested in recent times and his case has become the main public issue in the country.

The two men had drawn up plans to open a bank in partnership, and after he vanished on May 18, police and troops have been given new emergency powers to deal with guerrilla activities in the northern district of Jaffna and sporadic ethnic violence in other parts of the country.

All Buenos Aires dailies have carried front-page articles describing the confusion over his return, details of which were carefully kept from the press.

Adm. Massera, 57, flew to Brazil from Madrid, where political sources said he held a new round of talks with Mrs. Peron. Since retiring in 1978, he has been trying to catch the Peronists' eye as a possible candidate for their party, Argentina's largest, in elections

### Moscow says 'no' to French rock group

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet cultural authorities have cancelled a Moscow concert tour by the French rock group Space, apparently as part of a crackdown on foreign culture.

An announcement in Friday's newspapers said all tickets sold for the group's concerts in a 10,000-seat indoor stadium from June 21 to 24 would be taken back and the money refunded.

Despite the announcement the ticket office in the stadium told callers that all performances would go ahead. There was no immediate explanation for the discrepancy.

The cancellation came after a hardline speech on ideology by politburo member Konstantin Chernenko at a meeting of the Communist Party central committee on Tuesday.

Mr. Chernenko called for tighter controls on imports of foreign culture, which he said should be governed by political, not mercantile considerations.

Soviet cultural sources said the decision to cancel the group's appearances was taken hurriedly by Moscow Communist Party officials after they read Mr. Chernenko's speech.

They quoted the officials as saying that they had decided to present the French group with a series of extra conditions in the hope they would decide not to come to Moscow.

The conditions included agreeing to leave behind a group of around 25 French journalists who were planning to cover the tour.

By imposing extra conditions such as cancelling the tour outright, the Soviet organisers hoped to put responsibility on the French side, the sources said.

The Suara Karya newspaper, organ of the ruling Golkar Party, said at least 10 people serving prison

### Smart U.K. gang tricks 2 bullion firms out of \$1.2m

LONDON (R) — British police are hunting skilled thieves who tricked two bullion companies out of gold coins worth £780,000 (£1.2 million).</